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VOLUME L. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

DEPEW'S GOOD DEED.

Gotham's Gifted Orator Unwittingly Does Chicago a Favor.

HE SNEERS AT ITS FINANCES.

Local Pride Aroused and Subscriptions Being Doubled.

THE LAKE-FRONT LOSING GROUND.

Jackson Park in the Lead in the Race Between Sites.

VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

Chauncey M. Depew of New York, who is soon to make an address at the Auditorium on the "World's Fair," and who will be the first Eastern man to speak publicly in favor of it since Chicago secured the plum, did Chicago a favor a while ago greater than he wot.

He said something about the difficulty of Chicago's raising another $5,000,000. A small matter, but it stirred up all the local patriotism in William J. English, and Feb. 26 he subscribed for $100 more of stock, just doubling his original subscription.

"My reason for doing it," he said, "was a sneering reflection on Chicago's ability to raise another $5,000,000 attributed to Chauncey Depew. I made up my mind to do my share toward raising it."

So Mr. Depew antedated the service he will do Chicago at the Auditorium by one inadvertently rendered some time ago.

This also gives to Mr. English the palm of first suggesting the doubling of subscriptions of small stockholders, which John C. Long was supposed to have inaugurated when he doubled his a week or so ago. Mr. English also accompanies his claim with cash. He writes:

CHICAGO, May 18.—A. F. Seeberger, Treasurer World's Fair—Dear Sir: Inclosed find $36, being 18 per cent of my two subscriptions, Feb. 26, 1890, I doubled my original subscription, and urged the necessity of all increasing their subscriptions. So you will see that my suggestion antedates that of Mr. Long by a long sight. Very truly, WILLIAM J. ENGLISH.

Several others have doubled their subscriptions also, and some outsiders have sent in money on the second $5,000,000, although no call has as yet been issued. The Keystone Bridge company, representing Andrew Carnegie's interests, subscribed yesterday for $30,000 worth of stock.

MONEY COMING IN.

"We have received several subscriptions on the extra $5,000,000," said Treasurer Seeberger, "although we had no right to expect any until a call was issued, and that of course would not emanate from this department. We are looking principally after the collection of the 18 per cent of the first $5,000,000, and that is coming in more rapidly than we expected. I should think we were averaging about $10,000 a day. Some days we run below it, and some days we run far above. A day or two ago we received a single check for $5,000. Of course the money we are receiving now comes from those who are in the habit of paying promptly. I presume many will wait until the last day or two before sending in the 18 per cent. It is most encouraging, however."

The methods for getting the next $5,000,000 of course are left to the Committee on Ways and Means, the subscriptions sent in now merely lightening its load. The committee meets every day at noon and must have an elaborate plan under consideration, as it spends an hour or so each day over it. But what the plan is it has never yet given out. It made a report to the directors at the last meeting, but the newspapers were given no intimation as to what the report was. All that is given out is the list of committees to solicit subscriptions. The additions to that list made yesterday were:

Elevators—James Burrell, Chairman; Murry Nelson, Charles Counselman, E. Buckingham, P. B. Weare, George D. Boyden, W. T. Baker, and Andrew McNally.

The committee will probably make a report to the next meeting of the Board of Directors setting forth what is expected of the various sub-committees they have appointed. There are a dozen or more already, but no one seems to know just what he is to do.

The members present at the meeting were E. B. Butler, W. H. Colvin, H. N. Higinbotham, R. A. Keyes, Otto Young, R. A. Waller, C. H. Wacker, A. Nathan, Andrew McNally, C. H. McCormick, and E. F. Lawrence. Mr. Young presided.

JACKSON PARK?

The Committees on Finance and Legislation had a joint session at 3:30 o'clock that lasted nearly two hours. It had under discussion the resolution in regard to the city putting up $5,000,000 by increasing its bonded indebtedness, and a plan was decided on—at least a report was. Ferd W. Peck, the Chairman, carefully folded it up and put it in his inside coat pocket when the meeting was over, remarking the while that the Board of Directors would know what it was before any one else did.

It probably recommends that Gov. Fifer be requested to call a special session of the Legislature to take action permitting the city to advance the $5,000,000, and also to take such action as may be necessary to give the South Park Commissioners power to devote whatever of Jackson Park is necessary to the World's Fair.

This does not mean that Jackson Park has been decided on as a site, but it means that it is desired to get the requisite legislation so that there would be no delay in case Jackson Park should be selected.

It also has a bearing on the Lake-Front. To one keeping watch of the changes it would seem to indicate that the Lake-Front was losing ground rapidly and that other sites were coming into more serious consideration than at any time since the Lake-Front first got its boom.

The legislation is wanted in case the site should be fixed at Jackson Park.

It is a precautionary measure merely, of course, but it sounds the knell of the Lake-Front.

AFRAID OF THE CROWD.

"And rightly, too," said a man at the Leland yesterday. "Do you suppose I would bring my wife and daughter to this or any other down-town hotel if the Fair were on the Lake-Front? Suppose we came here for a couple of weeks—we would hardly come for less to a World's Fair. They would be prisoners every moment that I or some other gentleman was not with them. They would not dare go out on the street to get a piece of ribbon even. No, sir. I'd take them to a hotel farther away from the crowd. I think it would result in an enormous crush in the heart of the city. Held further out, temporary hotels would relieve the crush because many people would want to be near the entrance. Held in the center of the city, there could be no temporary hotels, and no one would care to chase away from both the city and the grounds to get accommodations unless forced to. That would bring such a crowd to the center of the city that it would force all gentlemen with ladies to get away from both the city and the grounds. Why not divide the crowd? Philadelphia was better off because she did it, and this is to be a bigger Fair."

George A. Emery of the Sons of California thinks the Lake-Front would do nicely for the exhibit California is to make, but he doesn't think it would much more than do for it, as California intends to make a magnificent showing.

"When we invited the world to come here with its exhibits," he says, "we promised to give the best we had. Now is the Lake-Front the best location we have? Can we give the States and the foreign countries all the space they will need there? Won't we have to cramp every one? But I think the whole matter hinges on the original question: Is it the best we can give them? If it is, and if the statement had been made to Congress that the best Chicago could do was to give the Fair the Lake-Front, it's dollars to doughnuts it never would have come here. Give the best we have, and that is—Jackson Park."

ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.

Jackson Park is now in the lead without question as a site. Its advocates claim many advantages for it. It has plenty of unimproved ground on which the Fair can be located without interfering to too great an extent with the improved portion, and it has a frontage on the lake that will be of great value both in the way of transportation and of aquatic displays. It can be reached easily by all the railroads entering Chicago. True, many of them will have to cross various tracks, but even that, it is claimed, will be easier than to run all the freight in over the tracks of one company, as would have to be done on the Lake-Front.

The Lake-Front is not absolutely defeated—no site will be absolutely defeated until the directors and the National commission have taken action—but it has lost ground and is steadily losing it.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Appointments Made by the Governors of Wisconsin, Virginia, and Wyoming.

MADISON, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Hoard today announced the following appointments of World's Fair Commissioners and alternates: Commissioners—Philip Allen Jr., Republican, of Mineral Point; John L. Mitchell, Democrat, of Milwaukee. Alternates—George E. Gordon, Republican, of Kosnkonong; Myron Reed, Democrat, of Superior.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20.—Gov. McKinney today nominated ex-Congressman John T. Harris of Rockingham County Democratic Commissioner and Gen. V. D. Groner of Norfolk City as the Republican Commissioner to the World's Fair from Virginia.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Warren nominated as World's Fair Commissioners from Wyoming Asabel C. Beckwith of Evanston and Henry G. Hay of Cheyenne. As alternates, John McCormick of Sheridan and Asa S. Mercer of Cheyenne are named.

The Burnham and Gookins Idea.

CHICAGO, May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it not about time for our people to examine carefully and disinterestedly into the merits and demerits of the Lake-Front plan for the Fair? After many months' experience, under fire of criticism, we desire to state with all possible courtesy, but also all emphasis, that not one of the objectors to our plan seems to have any real understanding of it, or of the facts on which it is based.

All we ask for it is a fair and full examination, and all we desire is that the very best plan for holding a greater World's Fair than the world ever saw shall be the plan finally adopted, whether it is ours or any other.

In splendid and gratifying contrast to the hasty conclusions of many, the action of the Board of Directors in calling for proposals for a site indicates that they are business-men of a grade of discretion beyond cavil and capable of handling the Fair.

If they give our plans and suggestions, including those we have yet to submit, a complete and fair hearing, as we do not doubt they will, we will be satisfied with the result, whatever it may be.

To the persons who have thought it well to call idiotic and visionary, or scheming and mercenary, the ideas we have presented in the hope to benefit the Fair, the city, and the Nation, we would say, that if we have read history aright, Christopher Columbus himself was heralded throughout his world as a visionary, and a knave, and a fool, but we believe that time has shown that impression to have been erroneous. Also only about three years ago M. Eiffel was ridiculed in almost every newspaper in the world, and his project for a tower pronounced visionary, impracticable, unscientifically planned, and dangerous; yet no one will now deny that he has fairly won the admiration of the world as well as fortune by his success, while the success of the Paris Exposition was largely due to his triumph.

We believe our general plan is one that, if carried out, would enable Chicago also to command the admiration of the world in a manner fully befitting, and even in advance of, her already splendid reputation. If it is not, then we do not want it adopted.

Nor do we want this site taken for the Fair unless it be so used as not to lose the opportunity now afforded of securing to our people the great permanent benefits we have proposed—namely: the moving of the railroad tracks and the creation of a beautiful park in the heart of the city adorned with two or three noble structures of artistic design devoted to public instruction and advancement, thus laying the foundations of a civilization and culture commensurate with Chicago's prosperity, and showing to the world her earnest appreciation of things higher than any mere commercial success can attain.

We believe that when our plan is fully comprehended and its possibilities and certainties fully canvassed it will be well understood that the directory, whatever other novelties they may secure, will in carrying out this plan achieve something greater for this Nation and this city than has ever been accomplished by any World's Fair directory, and that it will not only surpass the Paris Exposition, as some of the most eminent architects and engineers have thought, but that the whole world will admire Chicago for having risen by its accomplishment to the true grandeur of her task and of her victory.

We quote back at the opponents of the Lake Front plan: "This is to be a World's Fair, not merely a Chicago Fair," and we add that, *therefore*, whatever general plan of operations will furnish the most money for grand buildings and all the purposes of the Fair, and at the same time show the greatest prospect of money returns and substantial benefits to Chicago and the world at large, that is the plan which the present Board of Directors should recommend to the National commission.

By our plan the Lake-Front site, fully prepared, need not cost the World's Fair Commission or Directory nor the City of Chicago one dollar. And, by our plan, the available resources for buildings and other necessary outlays of the Fair can be increased four to six millions of dollars, while we are prepared to show that the receipts will, in all probability, be from three to five millions more, and far better results obtained by expenditure of three or four millions less, than if the Fair is held elsewhere than on the Lake-Front. TELFORD BURNHAM.
JAMES F. GOOKINS.

Fair Notes.

The Executive Committee will meet at 3 this afternoon.

The Finance Committee has decided in what banks the deposits shall be made and will present its report on that subject to the directors Friday afternoon.

The Directors' room has been given over to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Directors are talking of having rooms fitted up in another building for their accommodation.

Edwin Walker will not resign his Chairmanship of the Committee on Legislation for the present at least. He intended to because of the duties it required of him, but he was prevailed upon not to do so.

The Committee on Catalogues and Printing is the first, with the exception of the Ways and Means Committee, to get a room. They will meet in Room 7, and their Secretary, Mr. Murphy, was installed there yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Ford, President of the Sons of Delaware, was at World's Fair headquarters yesterday bemoaning the fact that there seemed to be only three sons of Delaware in Chicago—Messrs. Glenn, Lloyd, and himself. He said he had not been able to run down another.

BRILLIANT WEDDING AT BLOOMINGTON.

The Rev. Frederick Clampett of Springfield and Miss Cornelia Ewing Married.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—What was in many respects the most brilliant and notable matrimonial event that has ever taken place in Central Illinois was the marriage this evening of the Rev. Frederick William Clampett, rector of Christ's Church, Springfield, Ill., and Miss Cornelia Ewing of this city. Fifteen hundred invitations were issued, and fully 200 guests from other cities were among the throng that assembled to witness the ceremony at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and attended the reception which followed it at the home of the bride's father, the Hon. James S. Ewing. The little church could not contain half of those who desired to witness the ceremony. It was lavishly adorned with flowers. To the strain of Lohengrin's "Wedding March" the young bride and her maid of honor, her sister, Miss Clara Ewing, entered the chancel, and at the altar met the groom and his attendant, Mr. Porteou of Cairo, Ill. The ceremony was performed by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Seymour of the diocese of Springfield, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Lewis, rector of St. Matthew's. The white-robed choir boys chanted softly during its performance. The dress of the bride was white crêpe de chien, with bridal veil of mousseline de soie. She wore no flowers or jewels and carried in her hand an ivory white prayer-book. The maid of honor wore sea-green silk and white lace with lilies of the valley. The bridemaids were Miss Annie Ewing, the bride's sister, and Misses Mary Lloyd and Alice Leffingwell of Knoxville, Miss Mary Scovel of Chicago, Miss Lottie McLean of Bloomington, and Miss Laura McCurdy of Bloomington. The reception continued from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. The house was decorated with wild crab-apple blossoms, white iris, and smilax. At midnight Mr. and Mrs. Clampett departed for New York, and Saturday will sail on the Etruria for Liverpool, thence will visit the groom's native home in Ireland and friends in England. They will return Sept. 1 and will reside in Springfield. A special train from Springfield brought 1,500 guests from Elkhart and Lincoln. The guests were Gov. and Mrs. Fifer, the Hon. Binford Wilson and family, the Hon. D. T. Littler, Springfield; the Hon. W. G. Ewing and Adlai T. Ewing, George Scovel and their families, Chicago; George Twose, Eugene Cox, Chicago; ex-Gov. Oglesby and wife and the Misses Gillette, Elkhart; R. D. Clampett, Dodge City, Kas.; Senator Johns, Jason Rogers and family, and Charles Powers of Decatur.

ANTI-MONOPOLY REPUBLICANS MEET.

Nebraska Politicians Issue Resolutions Arraigning the Action of Railroads.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 20.—[Special.]—The Anti-Monopoly Republicans, numbering upward of 200, from a large portion of the State, met in this city at 8:30 tonight pursuant to call. Ex-Speaker Harlan was Temporary Chairman and the Hon. D. M. Nettleton Permanent Chairman. Among the prominent Republicans in attendance were E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee;* Senators Keckley, Sutherland, Manning, Polk, Lindsay, Raymond of the last Legislature, and a large number of members of the last House, besides prominent Republicans in Anti-Monopoly ranks. An immense railroad lobby was in attendance, and at midnight the convention was yet in session discussing the question of calling a Republican State Convention in case the State Committee should refuse to call one prior to July 8.

The resolutions were prepared by E. Rosewater and they arraign the corporations for their political actions in the past, asking that they cease their dictation in politics by which they now control largely all departments of the State government. They ask that the wholesale issue of passes be prohibited by law with stringent penalties, and that the people demand of the Legislature the repeal of the appointive Railroad Commission that refuses to give relief in rates, and that the Legislature enact a maximum freight bill as required by the Constitution. Upon the tariff question the resolution recites the pledges of the party and declares for a revision of the tariff laws to lower and not to raise the revenue exacted at present. Further the tariff resolution calls upon the Congressional delegation to refuse to vote for the McKinley bill in its present form.

GENEROUS OFFER MADE TO IOWA INDIANS

To Give Every One Eighty Acres—$24,000 to Be Divided Per Capita.

IOWA VILLAGE, Oklahoma, May 20.—[Special.]—The commission today offered the Iowa Indians eighty acres in allotment to every head—man, woman, and child; $24,000 to be divided up per capita; then in addition to this absolute bonus $30,000 per year for five years. This amount is three times the amount paid them for the cattle leases now. Then $30,000 for the next five years, $24,000 for the next five years, $18,000 for next (fourth) five years, and $12,000 for next (fifth) five. They are promised that their property cannot be taken from them for twenty-five years. Neither is it liable for debt in twenty-five years. At the end of twenty-five years, if the Indian chooses to sell, the parties buying must pay him, the Indian, cash. Old debts on accounts cannot be deducted from price of sale. Any Indian can select any eighty he or she may choose, and if they now be living on any eighty they are given the first right to select that particular eighty. Judge Sayre made this proposition about 4 o'clock p. m. today at the meeting of the second session. After the Indians had partaken of the peace feast, at high noon a whole ox was cut up and boiled and the Indians ate it all. The Indians seemed in favor of this proposition, and the council adjourned at 7:20 to meet in the morning at 9. Col. John T. Hill is here working hard, it is supposed to defeat the plans of the commission.

GUTHRIE, I. T., May 20.—[Special.]—It is rumored here tonight that the Iowa Indians have rejected the proposition made by the Commissioners.

A CITY TREASURER SAID TO BE SHORT.

Mr. Peake of Kansas City Suspended Pending an Investigation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—City Treasurer Peake was suspended from office at 6 o'clock this evening, a shortage of between $17,000 and $20,000 having been discovered in his accounts.

Mr. Peake was elected to office as a Democrat two years ago, and was reelected this spring. When a committee was appointed last week to examine Mr. Peake's books no surprise was occasioned until it was noticed that the City Treasurer was devoting an extraordinary amount of time to his books and was calling in many of his personal loans. Mayor Holmes and Controller Hobbs today made a hasty investigation into the Treasurer's accounts. At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Peake was summoned to appear before them. The interview between the three lasted an hour. When it was over the Mayor told the reporters that the investigation of Mr. Peake's account showed a shortage of between $17,000 and $20,000, and that he had suspended Mr. Peake from office pending the official investigation to be begun tomorrow by the Council committee appointed a week ago. At the regular meeting of the Council tonight Mayor Holmes, in a special message, explained the condition of affairs and announced Mr. Peake's suspension.

Stanley Hobbs, Controller, was put in possession of the office. No legal steps will be taken against Mr. Peake until the investigation committee makes its report. His defalcation is now placed at $22,200.

GOOD-BY TO BOSTON BARS.

SALOONS AT THE HUB TURNED INTO RESTAURANTS.

Hereafter No Drinks Will Be Served Unaccompanied by Food—Changes Made by the Liquor-Dealers to Meet the Requirements of the Law—Some Peculiar Bills of Fare—A Complaint from the Bartenders—A Big Fight to Be Made by the Saloonists.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—[Special.]—Boston saloonkeepers are a weary company tonight. The order doing away with public bars went into effect this morning, and their ingenuity and physical energy have been taxed to the utmost to meet the various emergencies that have arisen under the new régime. The 700 possessors of the precious licenses have nearly all given evidence of their desire to comply with the law. The police also have viewed any shortcomings today with a kindly eye, and the result has been that no arrests or flagrant violations of orders have been thus far reported.

The law briefly is to the effect that no intoxicating drinks shall be served over public bars or unaccompanied by food. The law itself is an old one, but never has any attempt been made hitherto to literally enforce it. The design of the provision was to convert the saloons into restaurants. The saloonkeepers have been working like beavers the last twenty-four hours making needed changes. Where the bars were wooden and inexpensive they have been removed altogether and tables and chairs substituted. The larger hotels, however, have simply inclosed their bars in a wire screening. Many are the devices resorted to. One store, the exterior of which was adorned with the sign in large letters: "Family Wine Store," appears now with still larger letters above the original sign, "Lunch Room." Every "Liquor Store" pure and simple now bears the word "Café." One dealer took out his bar and erected in place of it a fence, against which he placed several tables. He intended to draw the beer behind the fence, pass it over it, and place it on the tables without coming from behind the bar or going to the expense of hiring one or two waiters. He was chagrined when he was told that he could not do business in that way and that he would be obliged to remove the tables or else cease passing the liquor over the fence.

What constitutes "food" puzzles some of them, but the majority of dealers have decided that crackers and cheese cover the law. One large barroom presents this "Bill of Fare":

Ham Sandwich with Lager, 10 cents.
Hard Crackers and Cheese and Ale, 10 cents.
Hard Crackers and Cheese with Old Bourbon, 10 cents.
Hard Crackers and Cheese with Holland Gin, 15 cents.
Hard Crackers and Cheese with Pint of Claret, 75 cents.

A North End barkeeper has erected tables with legs about five feet high and chairs which are like Charlestown's big monument compared with the ordinary chair. When asked the reason for these stilted structures he replied that a drunken man could not climb up, and that if he became drunk while sitting in one of them he would fall down, making the bartender aware of the fact.

One dealer, whose bar was the longest piece of mahogany ever finished in Boston, has been obliged to cut it in halves to make room for his tables. The handsome marble bar at Young's Hotel stands idle. The same is true at the Parker House, the Brunswick, and other of the large hotels. They have accepted the new order without protest. This comes most vigorously from those dealers who have not the extra rooms required for tables and chairs and who do not relish hiring the additional waiters necessary. The bartenders are indignant, because they say it places them on a level with a common table waiter.

Chairman Whiting of the Police Commission said that the law would be strictly enforced as far as they understood its provisions. The interpretation of the law will be called in when there is any doubt. Said Mr. Whiting:

"It is very clear to the commission that the law prohibits sales of liquor over the bar, and that provision we shall strictly enforce. As to what constitutes food and in what manner it must be served with liquor to comply with the law are questions which test cases alone will settle. Any deliberate violation of the known provisions of the law will work a forfeiture of the license at once, but I do not see why we should put into court every man who is honestly trying to comply with the law when one case will settle the matter. We have at least two dealers in mind whom we shall prosecute. Both of them know it and are willing that a test case shall be made. They have engaged eminent counsel too, and a big fight will be made. One of these men is C. H. W. Sanborn, and the question to be settled there is whether a lunch counter over which liquor is served constitutes a bar. The other case is of a man who simply serves a lunch at one side. The policy of the commission will be to enforce the law as far as they know it, but not arbitrarily."

DEALERS DEFIANT AT TOPEKA.

"Original Packages" Sold from Wagons in Front of the State-House.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 20.—The dealers in original packages are becoming more and more bold and defiant. Today six of them hired three carriages. In the rear seat of each two of the saloon-men placed themselves. On the opposite side they placed kegs of beer and grouped around them original packages of whisky, brandy, and wine. On the seat beside the driver was placed a keg of beer, and on top of it a foaming glass of the beverage. Thus equipped they drove through the principal streets of the city and finally halted at the entrance of the Capitol grounds and under the very shadow of the State house. There they offered for sale to the State officers passing in and out, their original packages. Secretary of State Allen became so enraged that he telephoned to the Chief of Police to arrest the saloon men for disturbing the peace. At the approach of the bluecoats the saloon men drove away.

Pittsburg Violators Fined.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—About fifty persons were before Police Magistrate John Grip today on the charge of selling liquor without a license. They were arrested under a section of the Brooks High License law, which imposes a fine ranging from $10 to $100 or imprisonment from thirty to sixty days, singly or both. None of the guilty escaped, and the sexes were equally represented. Some of the women brought children with them, evidently to excite the sympathy of the court. The little ones were turned over to the care of the Anti-Cruelty Society.

Creston, Ia., Liquor-Dealers Fined.

CRESTON, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—Nine local liquor-dealers were arrested today on the charge of keeping disorderly houses because they refused to close their saloons on Sunday. Four of them pleaded guilty and paid fines amounting to $70. The other five will stand trial. In passing sentence Judge Davis of the Superior Court announced that he would impose the full penalty of $100 fine for each additional violation of the Sunday law by the same parties.

The Temperance Question Discussed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 20.—The report of the Committee on Temperance was taken up in the General Assembly today. The purport of the report is the recommendation that the church declare neither for prohibition nor for license. It was proposed to print the report, which does not recommend total abstinence, and circulate it among the presbyteries. A Commissioner thereupon inquired, "Who will pay for the printing?" Another responded, "The whisky men will pay the bill."

Macon County (Ill.) Prohibitionists.

DECATUR, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Macon County Prohibitionists met in convention today and elected delegates to the State convention. They resolved to memorialize Congress asking that the Inter-State Commerce law be so amended as to destroy the right to sell "original packages" in prohibition States.

License at Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—An effort was made by temperance enthusiasts to compel the saloonkeepers here to seal up the rear and side doors and pull down the screens, but the Council last night knocked the idea out and passed the old ordinance keeping the license at $1,000.

CAME FLYING IN AND WENT FLYING OUT.

George Francis Train Passes Through Chicago on His Way Around the World.

George Francis Train came flying into town last night at 9:30 o'clock, and went flying out at 11:30. The Lake Shore train that brought him in was twenty minutes late, and the omnibus which jolted him across town to the Wells street station was delayed by a man who wanted to go to Kansas City and got into the bus by mistake. But the philosopher landed smiling over on Wells street at 9:45, and was welcomed by a crowd of Evanston people, all the baggage-smashers around the depot, a policeman, and a lot of reporters. He wore a two-story white hat of a kind that people this far west don't see out of picture books about India, and the front of this picturesque tile was inscribed: "George Francis Train. Around the World in 60 Days."

The 11 o'clock train on the Northwestern road was waiting for the philosopher and anybody else who might happen along. Mr. Train and his companions—two New York newspaper reporters and one from Tacoma—put their bags into one of the sleepers, and Mr. Train changed his two-story bonnet for a scarlet fez, and wound a scarlet sash around his waist so that the ends swung picturesquely alongside his thin legs. Then he led the crowd upstairs to the dining-room. The dining-room was closed.

"Demonology," Mr. Train roared. "It has sought to thwart me everywhere, but I will defeat it."

The man who runs the restaurant said it was rules. Mr. Train insisted that it was demonology and rushed down-stairs to the lunch-counter where Marvin Hughitt sells lemonade and hard-boiled eggs to the wayfaring man. Mr. Train ordered a plate of doughnuts, and reluctantly consented to talk while he ate. He said among other things:

"World-girdler! Great race against time. George Francis won; time distanced; not in it. Jules Verne and Nellie Bly nowhere. Tacoma and Train, great team. Stanley fraud! Fought Indians in hotel in Kansas City. Slew whole tribes in heart of Denver! Great fakir! Never been in Central Africa! War in Europe! No, sir! America first! Great crisis impending! No more Presidents. Dictator next! Civil war and bloodshed! Tacoma will be all right! She is great!"

The punctuation is the reporter's. Mr. Train doesn't punctuate. He is too robust to fill in his language with exclamation points and he refuses to do so. His secretary, Mr. Wall of the Tacoma *Ledger*, says they have been having a hot time since they left Tacoma two months ago.

"He had a bad habit of saying unpleasant things," Mr. Wall explained. "When he was among Germans he abused Germany and he swore at England when he was talking to Englishmen. He told the people aboard the Etruria that the American Government was a fraud and the Pilgrim Fathers tramps. Some of the passengers were going to toss him into the sea."

Mr. Train ate 80 cents' worth of doughnuts and other things at the lunch counter, and with a debonair bow left the grinning crowd at 10:15 o'clock, and went aboard his train. He will get to Tacoma next Saturday night if he has luck, and that will be sixty-five and three-quarters days from the start. The run is some days faster than Nellie Bly's trip, but Nellie did not have a psycho. Mr. Train is looking well. He has cut off his beard and left a stubby gray mustache. He wore a stunning big bouquet last night, and caleld to the policeman at the gate: "I say, deah bye," with a London accent.

HAVE NO POWER TO ARREST CRIMINALS.

Peculiar State of Affairs in Oklahoma—Officials Without Authority.

KINGFISHER, I. T., May 20.—[Special.]—Since the passage of the Territorial act May 2 the United States authorities have no power to arrest criminals, as evidenced by the following: Yesterday Samuel Moore, residing in the Black Jack country, shot and killed Samuel Griffin. The trouble arose over a title to a claim. A few days ago Griffin went to Moore's house and drove his wife into the yard. Returning yesterday the quarrel was renewed and Griffin attempted to shoot Moore, but the latter emptied a shotgun into him, killing his assailant. Moore then came here and offered to surrender himself to the authorities. The United States Commissioner refused to issue a warrant on the ground that since the passage of the Territorial act he has no jurisdiction. The United States Marshal has no authority to hold him, and the Military Commander refused to have anything to do with it.

NEW VERSION OF THE FAMOUS PICTURE, "YES OR NO?"

Story of the Courtship of Henry M. Stanley and Dorothy Tennant—The Rejection, the Return, and the Betrothal.

"She could not stand a man who dyed his hair."

No date is fixed for the wedding, but it will probably be in July.

SOCIETY AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A Tea by Mrs. William E. Chandler—A Dinner in Honor of the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. William E. Chandler welcomed her many friends this afternoon at a charming tea at her residence. The hostess wore a gown of white China silk, and was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Mrs. Lambert of New York, who has been her guests for a few days past. Mrs. Lambert wore a gown of white lace over yellow silk. In the tea-room Miss Jennie Sherrill poured tea in a gown of French gray crêpe. At the opposite end of the table Miss Preston, in gown of rose pink Caina silk, served Lalla Rookh. The table was ornamented with bowls of pink roses. Among those present were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. and Miss Rusk, the Misses Halsted, Gen. and Mrs. Parke, Gen., Mrs., and Miss Batchellor, Miss Grace Davis, Gen. and Mrs. Browne, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Menocal, Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Edes, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Senator Spooner, Mrs. Senator Stewart, Mrs. Candler, Mrs. Lew Morrill, and Miss Swain.

Gen. Batchellor gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Vice-President. The other guests were Secretaries Noble and Windom, Senators Manderson, Hawley, Morrill, and McMillan, Representatives Wallace and Sanford, the Hon. John W. Foster, and Gen. Creswell.

The ladies of the Garfield Sewing Society will give a garden party Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings at the residence of Mrs. John A. Logan, where extensive preparations are now under way for the event.

An event for Thursday afternoon and evening will be the garden fête to be given by the lady managers of the Children's Hospital in the grounds of the institution. Mrs. Phil Sheridan, Mrs. and Miss Tiffany will preside at the flower tent, assisted by Miss Danigren, Miss Sicard, and Miss Merrick. The supper-room will be presided over by Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. John F. Rodgers, Mrs. Philips, and Mrs. Leech, assisted by Miss Pauncefote, Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Speed, Miss Mitchell, Miss Edie, Mrs. Magruder, and Mrs. A. C. Barnly. The guests will be received by Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Shuld, and Mrs. Phillips, members of the Board of Managers.

REMOVAL OF GARFIELD'S REMAINS.

The Body Taken from the Cemetery and Placed in the Crypt of the Memorial.

CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—[Special.]—The remains of the late President James Abram Garfield were quietly removed from the public vault in Lake View Cemetery early this morning and deposited in the crypt of the memorial which is to be dedicated to his memory on May 30.

When all was ready Mr. J. H. Brown, the undertaker, drove his hearse to the cemetery with four or five assistants. Mr. J. Harris, the Superintendent of the cemetery, awaited him, and all proceeded to the public vault.

Then came Col. William Edwards in his buggy, and was shortly thereafter followed by Mr. P. H. Babcock and ex-Congressman Townsend. Col. Edwards is Vice-President of the cemetery association and Mr. Babcock is on the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Before these two gentlemen arrived, however, the casket was removed from its bier and placed upon the floor of the vault by Undertaker Brown and Mr. Harris. The screws were loosened and the massive cover of the casket was taken off. Another metallic casket was found to be inside. The cover of that was taken off, too, and all that is mortal of the martyred President was exposed to view. The body was found to be in a good state of preservation and could be easily recognized. The hair has somewhat fallen off from the forehead, but the beard has grown fully two inches. Garfield wore a full beard, well trimmed and somewhat close, and now it would be classed, in life, a long beard. The eyes and mouth were closed and the features somewhat shrunken, but perfectly white. They look as though a light frost had fallen upon them. It is the mold of age. The left hand was crossed upon the breast and it, too, was white with mold. This casket was first placed in the hearse and taken to the crypt. Then the casket containing "Grandma" Garfield's remains was taken from the vault and placed in the left wing of the crypt near those of her illustrious son.

TROUBLES OF A PITTSBURG COUPLE.

A Wealthy Foundryman's Suit for Divorce Abruptly Ended.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—The attorney for James McNeil, the wealthy foundryman who sued his wife Margaret for a divorce, asked permission to take a non-suit and the jury was dismissed from the box and the non-suit entered.

They were married the Fourth of July, 1865. Then she was a successful dressmaker and he a laborer. He charged her with cruelty, with not providing him with sufficient bedclothing and with turning his children against him. She declared that he was unkind, untruthful, avaricious, and boasted of his infidelity. She gave him nearly $30,000 of her own money to invest in his business. McNeil slept in another room than hers for six months and kept his door bolted. She bribed the children to go to their father and say their prayers to him. A cross-suit in this case was entered by Mrs. McNeil, in which she seeks for a divorce on the grounds of desertion in November, 1885, since which time, she alleges, McNeil has been guilty of undue familiarity with one Louisa Simindinger. She asks for alimony and the return of half of the property she presented to her husband.

WEDDED TO A PRINCE

Miss Clara Ward, a Detroit Girl, Marries Prince de Chimay.

PITY FELT FOR THE BRIDE.

The Sacrifice Accompanied by Immense Pomp and Ceremony.

FORCED TO RENOUNCE HER FAITH.

Her Husband One of the Worst Debauchees in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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PARIS, May 20.—The Papal Nunciature was well filled today at noon, the attraction being the wedding of Miss Clara Ward of Detroit to Prince Joseph Caraman-Chimay, son of the Belgian Prince and Foreign Minister. Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to France, were the witnesses for the bride, and the Baron de Beyens, the Belgian Ambassador to France, and the Duc de Fezensac for the bridegroom. Lord Lytton stood at the left of the altar with Mr. Cameron and the Baron de Beyens. At the right with her stepmother stood the bride.

The latter is a very handsome young woman and young enough to be her husband's daughter. The bridegroom is a tall, fine-looking man, very dark, with a hooked nose. His full name is Joseph Marie Anatole Elie de Riquet, and he bears the title of Prince de Caraman. On his father's death, which seems pretty close, he will become a grandée of Spain of the first class. The bride looked quite childish. She was dressed in pink brocade, spangled with pink beads, and embroidered with silver. Among the people present were Consul-General Rathbone, the Countess Greffulhe, sister of the bridegroom; Mrs. Torrens, Mrs. Ward, the Duchess de Luynes, and the Duchess de Sagan.

The Papal Nuncio's part of the ceremony consisted in asking the bride, with great solemnity, whether she renounced the heretical Protestant religion. The bride assented with considerable vigor. After this the chaplain finished the ceremony. Considerable pity was felt among the assistants at seeing the young and beautiful girl entering a family of the worst debauchees of Europe. The sacrifice was accompanied with immense pomp and as much ceremonial as in the case of a royal wedding.

The Prince de Chimay looked thoroughly worn out with loose living. The scandal which was provoked a year ago by his marriage to a young girl is not forgotten. Miss Ward is a native of Detroit, and her father dying, his widow went to Canada, where she married a Mr. Cameron. There Miss Ward was introduced to the best society at the house of the Commissioner-General of Canada.

Among the almost innumerable wedding presents received from members of the two families and their friends were a diamond necklace and earrings from Prince de Chaman and another diamond necklace and magnificent corsage decoration in diamonds and pearls. Comtesse Greffulhe gave a pearl necklace and large diamond crescent. Mr. Eber Ward, the bride's brother, presented a broughsm; her uncle, Mr. Lyon, a complete toilet service of silver; her grandmother, Mrs. Lyon, a superb crystal bottle mounted in silver; Prince Pierre de Caraman Chimay, a diamond brooch with pendant, watch, and diamonds; her two sisters, bracelets and watch set in diamonds; the stepmother of the groom, an exquis

Parliament, he declared, seemed ready to do anything in the shape of grandmotherly legislation and to meddle with affairs that ought to be left to private initiative.

Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, admitted the existence of a strong tendency to lean upon the state on every occasion. Against this he said statesmen must guard. Socialism might be defined as the state doing something that might be done by private persons for the sake of gain. Sometimes this was an unwise thing to do and at other times a wise thing. There was nothing so socialistic as the mint and the post-office, yet at the same time there was nothing more justifiable. Too much importance, Lord Salisbury declared, was attached to the specter of Socialism. The public could be trusted to find out what practical good lies behind the Socialistic doctrine.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

He Reproaches Irishmen in England for Being Apathetic.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Parnell made a speech today, which was mainly devoted to showing the urgent necessity of placing every possible Irishmen in Great Britain upon the voting register. He said that a general election might come at any moment. It was impossible to believe that the Tory managers would be so infatuated as to postpone an appeal to the country beyond the end of 1891. It appeared to him to be a crime for any Irishman entitled to the privilege to neglect securing a vote. It was proposed to form a central organization. He regretted that while Irishmen in Ireland, in America, and in Australia had acted nobly in providing funds for the cause, Irishmen in Great Britain had neglected to do their duty in this direction. He trusted they would now make up for lost time.

Resolutions were passed to form an election fund to be disposable at Mr. Parnell's direction, and to form an organization to secure proper registration.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Negotiations with Germany for the Removal of the Embargo on Pork.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, May 20.—Eugene Richter publishes tonight a long letter on the news that negotiations with a view to the removal of the embargo on American pork are now going on between the United States and Germany. Richter calls attention to the fact that only three well-substantiated cases of trichiniasis from American pork have occurred during a long period of years, and that the opinion of German experts is that even American pork infected with trichinæ loses power to communicate the disease during the long voyage across the Atlantic. Richter ends his article—a column long—by saying that he hopes, in view of the increased cost of the necessaries of life, that in the interest of the poorer classes here the embargo will be removed.

Verdict Against Dr. Engel.

LONDON, May 20.—A verdict for the plaintiff was given today in the suit of Mrs. Knight, a widow, against Dr. Louis Engel, late musical critic of the London *World*, for the seduction of her daughter Bertha, who was formerly a pupil of Dr. Engel. Damages of £2,000 were awarded.

Cable Regulations Unchanged.

LONDON, May 20.—The cable regulations now in force provide that every word exceeding ten letters in length shall be charged for as two words when transmitted by cable. Rumor has been widely prevalent of late to the effect that the International Telegraph Conference, now in session in Paris, intended to reduce the word limit from ten letters to eight. No proposition of this sort, however, has been submitted to the conference.

Cable Notes.

Ex-Queen Isabella visited Queen Victoria at Windsor yesterday and afterward attended the State ball at Buckingham Palace.

Speaking at Spalding yesterday Mr. Gladstone said he would welcome a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin yesterday it was announced that £2,500 had been received from America since the previous meeting.

SEVERE RAIN-STORMS IN NEW YORK.

Much Damage Done to Crops—Buildings Destroyed and the Country Flooded.

UTICA, N. Y., May 20.—Rain has fallen almost without interruption in the Mohawk Valley since Sunday evening. Much of the time it has poured down in torrents and all streams have full banks and are overflowing the level lands along their sides. In the Sauquoit Valley the water is over the railroad tracks in several places. Farmers in Central New York feel thoroughly discouraged at the outlook. The month has been an exceptionally wet one and instances are numerous where seed planted or sown has rotted in the ground. In other instances the farmers have been unable to plow, plant, or sow. Even on the hills the ground is saturated until it is like mortar and on the flats and low lands the meadows and cultivated fields are entirely under water.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—A storm of great severity passed over this city today. The mercury fell from 72° to 50° between 11 o'clock and noon. In twenty minutes half an inch of rain fell. The total fall for two and a half hours was three-quarters of an inch.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., May 20.—This place and vicinity were today visited by a severe rainstorm. Rain fell in torrents from 7 o'clock Monday morning until 10 o'clock today. Richmond's shoe manufactory was torn to pieces and drifted down to the Susquehanna. Basements were flooded, roads cut up, and lawns and gardens destroyed. It was feared that Fox's Pond, five miles above here, would break and flood the center of the town, and mounted men were sent to investigate. Railroad tracks were submerged and suburban bridges carried away. The damage will be large.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 20.—[Special.]—A steady rain for the last twenty-four hours has swollen the various streams emptying into the Genesee River until the latter is within a few inches of the big flood of last June. The lower part of the town and the village across the river, what is known as Brooklyn, are submerged, and people have been obliged to seek refuge in the upper stories of their houses. The gas mains under the river were broken, thus depriving the people of the Brooklyn side of means to keep themselves warm and dry their clothes. Broad street is under water, and in many cases the water is two feet in the lower floors.

At Dyke's Switch the New York, Lake Erie, and Western tracks are under water and the large iron oil-tanks of the Standard Oil company are surrounded by water. A boat containing Henry Opp, Charles Ball, Leonard Grover, Stephen Moore, and Surrogate Judge Farnum, who were cruising around endeavoring to assist people to escape from their flooded houses, was capsized today. All the men swam to a place of safety except Judge Farnum, who was obliged to occupy the top of a tree for several hours.

The Bradford, Eldred and Cuba railroad (narrow gauge) has a bad washout in Brimmer Brook, and all traffic is suspended. The New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad has a bad washout about a mile west of this place, and another a half mile in length in Elm Valley, three miles east of here. No trains are running.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—[Special.]—It began raining shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and there has been a steady downpour ever since. Signal-service reports indicate rain in all parts of Minnesota, in the Red River Valley, and the drought belt of South Dakota. The weather is much warmer and corn is coming up nicely.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 20.—[Special.]—The whole section known as Central Dakota today received a fine fall of rain of five hours' duration. Nearly an inch of water fell in all. The crop prospects are improved 100 per cent.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 20.—All railroad tracks at the foot of the hills here were washed out and covered with dirt and sand. At Sugar Notch, Plymouth, Nanticoke, and other places along the line of railways there were several heavy washouts, causing delays. A dispatch from Plymouth this evening is to the effect that a bridge crossing Coal street had been washed away and that all the collieries at the town were obliged to shut down. At Edwardsville a boy was blown into Toby's Creek by the high wind and was drowned before aid could reach him. His body has since floated down the stream and been washed into the Susquehanna River.

Landslide in Pennsylvania.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 20.—A big landslide occurred near Confluence, Pa., last night. The track of the Baltimore and Ohio was carried away and the roadbed covered for a quarter of a mile. Trains are delayed.

NEW YORK BANK METHODS

THE TRIAL OF PELL BRINGS QUEER THINGS TO LIGHT.

How Mr. Wallack Was Made President—Career of the Murdered Lawyer Reynolds—Discontent in the American Squadron of Evolution—Remarkable Resignation of an Attorney—Gen. Alger Visiting Eastern Grand Army Posts—The Tammany Scandal.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—At the trial of George H. Pell in the Court of General Sessions today for stealing from the Lenox Hill bank, ex-Cashier E. J. Cornell testified that a majority of the down-town banks make a practice of overcertifying for their broker patrons, and he even mentioned the Bank of the State of New York, the Fourth National, and other institutions as being given to this practice.

Charles E. Wallack, ex-President of the Lenox Hill bank, who is an insurance broker, said that Dec. 21 Cornell accused Pell of buying the bank on wind, and Pell, denying the charge, threw upon the table the 505 shares of Lenox Hill bank stock that Wiggins had bought in the interest of James A. Simmons, exclaiming:

"You see, we haven't used it to borrow money upon."

To this Cornell replied: "That won't do;" but what he meant by the words the witness could not say.

Then Mr. Wallack told of meeting Pell and Simmons on the night of Jan. 29 at the St. Nicholas Club and of receiving from the former two checks, one for $22,000 and the other for $7,500, both drawn upon the Lenox Hill bank, and signed by Simmons. Pell gave them to him and told him to give them to the cashier of the Lenox Hill bank in payment for the thirty-one bonds removed by him. As to his election, Wallack said that Pell told him Simmons intended to buy the bank and asked him whether he would be its President. He replied that he knew little about the banking business, but Pell said: "You'll soon pick that up."

"Do you mean the bank or the business?" asked the recorder.

"He means the bank, of course," replied Col. Fellows, and even the witness smiled.

While President, he said, he had arranged with Pell that such checks as he sent to the bank by messenger should be certified and returned, and he thus sent to the firm checks varying in amount from $50,000 or $60,000 to $100,000 and over. They were all signed by John Saterlee & Co., W. M. Kiduff, J. K. Watson, James A. Simmons, or Pell himself.

THE SUGAR TRUST IS ILLEGAL.

The Courts Will Refuse to Enforce Such an Agreement.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, special term, has sustained the demurrer interposed by the Oxnard Bros.' company (one of the members of the Sugar Trust) to the complaint of Henry Winthrop Gray, the receiver of the North River Sugar-Refining company. This suit was brought by Receiver Gray to have the trust deed declared illegal, to have the copartnership dissolved, and for an accounting of the assets and profits of the entire trust. It affected every member of the combine. His claim is that the trust is in violation of law and against public policy.

The demurrer to the complaint, among other things, declared that the receiver did not have legal capacity to bring such a suit, and, further, that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Ingraham decides against the receiver, but gives him leave to amend his complaint. He says that the trust agreement is an illegal one, and the court has held that it was created for an unlawful object. Such an agreement the courts will not enforce. The wrong is a continuing one, and is now doing harm to the people who are interested in suppressing it. While the courts will not lend their aid to the enforcement of an illegal contract, he says, yet they will not allow the fact that all the parties before the courts are wrongdoers to be used as a weapon to secure the continuance of a public wrong. The receiver not being a party to the illegal agreement, and not continuing the business under it, has no interest in having it canceled. As receiver he cannot enforce the right to have an accounting because of the illegality of the agreement. He has no right that a court of equity can enforce to justify a decree that the contract should be canceled or declared illegal.

GEN. ALGER VISITING EASTERN POSTS.

He Gives His Views on the Michigan Political Situation.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Commander of the G. A. R., arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today from Detroit on his way to Providence, R. I., where he will be tendered a grand reception next Saturday afternoon and a banquet in the evening. The occasion is a meeting of the G. A. R. men of the State, and Gen. Alger has been specially invited as their guest. Campfires will be lighted, and many of the most prominent veterans of the war will be present to welcome the Commander.

Before he goes to Providence he will visit Newport by invitation and be present at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument next Friday. The General has just returned from a long trip on the Pacific coast, where he attended G. A. R. encampments. In conversation with a reporter he said:

"The tide of immigration that is pouring into the Far West is wonderfully large. People from the New England, Middle, and Southern States are settling up the country rapidly."

"Did you hear that Minister Palmer of your State was back from Spain?"

"Yes, and I hear that he is going to resign. I do not blame him. His health has not been good, and that makes a big difference to a man."

"Mr. Palmer says that he is not a candidate for Governor. Will that make any changes in the political outlook in Michigan?"

"It will reduce the number of Republican candidates for Governor by one. There are several in the field yet for nomination. Whoever is nominated by the Republicans will be elected. The Democrats of course talk bravely about carrying the State this fall, but they will not. They have indulged in that kind of talk so long that it has no weight. Michigan is still a Republican State, and will give a good majority for the Republican candidate for Governor."

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Remarkable Action of Joseph Meeks at the New York Bar.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—Joseph Meeks is no longer a member of the legal profession. He resigned as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court today and his resignation was accepted.

This is the most extraordinary step that has ever been taken by a New York attorney, and it is probably the first of its kind on record. Meeks undoubtedly felt that it would be useless for him to attempt to oppose the proceedings to disbar him, and to relieve the court of any further trouble and obviate the necessity of going through the formality of defending the charge he took the best way of getting out of the trouble by resigning. He never practiced extensively in the courts of this State, but has acted as referee in many actions. In all of these cases, he states, including the now celebrated Flack case, he conscientiously endeavored to obey the law and the mandates of the State courts, and excepting in the Flack case no official act of his has ever been called in question.

Naval Officers Discontented.

A private letter received in this city from an officer on board the United States steamer Atlanta of the squadron of evolution, referring to the published reports of discontent on board the men-of-war, says: "Discontent undoubtedly prevails to a great extent in the squadron among both officers and men, but it is not due to the causes already published. Among the officers it is due to a rather arbitrary commander-in-chief, who overlooks no mistakes. Among the men it is due to the presence of a larger than usual number of landsmen and merchant sailors who are unused to naval discipline."

Wants Restitution of $3,000,000.

The old suit of John R. Duff against Hutchinson & Kennedy, brokers, the trial of which caused such a stir in financial circles, was brought to memory again today by an argument in the Supreme Court general term upon the appeal from a judgment at the special term dismissing the complaint in which decision was reserved. The suit is for an accounting and the restitution of $3,000,000 which Mr. Duff claims is owing to him by Hutchinson & Kennedy in stock transactions.

Reynolds Dies of His Wounds.

Clinton G. Reynolds, the lawyer of No. 55 Wall street who was shot in his office Thursday last by a young Spaniard named Alphonse Joseph Stephanie, died this morning at 8 o'clock at the Chambers Street Hospital.

There were present when he died his wife and nephew and Dr. Simpson of Orange, N. J., where Mr. Reynolds formerly lived, and House Surgeon Cole.

Stephanie was taken before Coroner Levy this morning and remanded to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest. He has broken down completely.

Clinton G. Reynolds was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Essex County, New Jersey. He was the son of Daniel Reynolds and was born in 1832. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and studied law in the office of Frederick Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State under Arthur, in Newark. After two years there he left for a New York office to complete his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and then went to Red Wing, Minn., where he made money by purchasing old soldiers' warrants for land and disposing of them. He became very active in politics there, and was a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, but failed of the nomination by a few votes. This soured him with the place and he sold out his connections there and soon afterward opened a law office in New York, where he has ever since practiced. He built up one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the city and made money rapidly. He leaves a widow and three sons—Edward G. of the firm of Vanderbilt & Reynolds in New York; the Rev. George Reynolds, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Arthur G., who has always lived at home.

The Broken Bucket-Shop to Resume.

It is not easy to squelch a bucket-shop. When they don't pay their debts and are forced to shut up shop under one name they speedily begin business again in another office and under another style. That is what the so-called Public Grain and Stock Exchange of New York, limited, popularly known as the "Big Four," is going to do. President Charles H. Platt, who still insists that his company is solvent, said today that the concern would resume business June 1 in a different office and under a new name. The Sheriff being in possession of the office and the books of the Public Grain and Stock Exchange in the Wells Building, the "Big Four" will start afresh and give the countrymen a chance to lose their money in stock gambling, with the odds largely in favor of the dealers. Mr. Platt today told an interesting story of the origin of the Owego trouble, which has closed up his concern. He makes a serious charge against C. A. Thompson, cashier of the Owego National Bank. Mr. Platt accuses Cashier Thompson of having used his position in the bank to conspire with John F. Dee, the bucket-shop manager at Owego, and the "Big Four's" representative, to obtain money from the New York concern by fraudulent representations in claiming to have received deposits of margin on stocks when no such money had been put up.

The Inspector or the Milk-Man.

The Fassett Committee struck milk today. The fact was testified to that Dr. Levings and Dr. Osborne, two milk inspectors, had proposed to Henry H. Intemann, a clerk in the employ of the Lake Milk Company, that he should obtain from the company $300, give them $100 each and keep $100 himself, and in return for their share of the "divvy" they would guarantee the company protection for three months. This was Intemann's story, and it was sustained by corroborative evidence. Intéman said that he went into the scheme to catch the inspectors in a trap.

The inspectors' side of the story was to the effect that the proposition came from Intemann himself, and that they dallied with it to catch Intemann in a trap. Their version was sustained by Dr. Martin, the chemist to the Board of Health.

The members of the committee present were Senators Fassett, Stewart, McNaughton, and Burkett.

An Admiral's Grandson in Trouble.

John Popoff, who, it is alleged, shot pretty Mary Petnikovsky because she preferred the attentions of another man, sat at the bar in the Court of General Sessions all day listening to much evidence of a damaging nature against him. The shooting occurred last January at Mary's home, No. 163 Stanton street. Popoff at the time of the killing and ever since stoutly maintained that the shooting was accidental. He is said to be a grandson of Admiral Popoff of Russia. He served in the Russian army for a number of years and finally deserted and wandered about the globe. He went to Paris, Berlin, London, and other places before coming to this country, and is said to have led a gay, reckless career.

Crashed Into an Iceberg.

The English steamship Beacon Light, engaged in the oil-carrying trade, came staggering into port today with 1,500 tons of sea water in her hold and her prow torn and twisted from the force of a blind lunge at an iceberg at sea. At 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the fog seemed impenetrable, a horrified cry came from the forward lookout that there was a massive iceberg dead ahead. In a twinkling the ship's machinery was stopped; then worked astern to its full capacity. The helmsman threw the wheel hard a-port, and the ship's crew rushed on deck to await the certain collision.

While the headway of the steamer was still unchecked she rose from the sea and crashed through and partly over a submerged ledge of the mammoth berg. For a moment the vessel stopped, and the wall of ice swayed as it received the shock. The collision disturbed a mass of overhanging ice which projected from the top of the frozen mountain, ninety feet in the air. It came tumbling down with awful force upon the peerless steamer's deck and crashed through into the forward hold, tearing every timber in its path. Capt. Elliott set the pumps working, and, although the steamer took in water rapidly, he determined to stand by her and bring her into port.

Fighting for Control of the C., H. & D.

A highly interesting fight is going on between Russell Sage and Alfred Sully for the control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad at the next election, which is to be held June 17. There are 40,000 shares in the company. Of these the Sage party hold about 17,000 and the Sully party an equal number. The other 6,000 are supposed to be in the hands of the general public, and there is a scurrying for the proxies on them. Mr. Sage says that Mr. Sully, who owns a very large interest in the Terre Haute and Peoria railroad, wants to sell that property to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton for twice its value. Sully's partisans declare that they oppose the Sage party because the latter have a plan to sell the road to the "Big Four," and also because Sage is against certain other alliances and arrangements that would be good for the road.

President Ingalls of the "Big Four" says his line does not want the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at any price, nor has Mr. Sage ever offered to sell the "Big Four" a controlling interest in the line.

The Third National Bank All Right.

A rumor reached Wall street by way of Chicago this afternoon that the Third National Bank of this city was "in trouble." President William Booth, when his attention was called to the Chicago story, promptly and emphatically denied it. There appears to be just this much foundation for the story—dissatisfaction on the part of certain stockholders with the present condition of the bank and a strong desire for a change of policy. The bank is not "in trouble," however; it is perfectly sound and solvent. It is said that it is no longer very profitable, and many of the stockholders are in favor of reducing the present capitalization of $300,000 to $200,000 and retiring President Booth in favor of a younger man.

To Restore East-Bound Rates.

There was a conference today between the Trunk Line Executive Committee and a number of lake representatives with a view to effecting the restoration of fifth and sixth class east-bound business from Chicago to the seaboard. It was agreed to restore the former lake and rail rate on fifth and sixth class freight, thus making it 25 and 20 cents from Chicago to New York. The Central Traffic Association has been asked to follow suit in the matter.

New York Notes.

Patrick McCann, a witness in the Tammany scandal, says he is prepared to go on the stand and give some testimony of an interesting nature to Mayor Grant and the others.

Mrs. Harry Hilliard, wife of the tenor, has eloped with Eugene Case, the well-known sporting man. They are now on the way to Europe. Hilliard does not seem to be worried over the matter.

Hinton B. Helper has brought suit against William G. Ford Jr., Louis P. Levy, and William Timeson to recover $30,000 as commission for procuring a purchaser for 300,936 acres of land in Mississippi.

William H. Terry is locked up here. He represented himself as an agent for the Chicago Loan company and swindled applicants for loans on furniture by taking small fees and then refusing loans on the goods he examined.

OHIO REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Time and Place for Holding the State Convention Fixed.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central Committee, with every district represented, met at the rooms of the Lincoln League this evening and fixed the time and place for the coming State Convention. Three cities claimed the convention—Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus. The choice fell upon Cleveland on the second ballot. The date was fixed for Wednesday, July 16. By a unanimous vote ex-Gov. Foraker was named as Temporary Chairman.

Reports from all over the State show Republicans to be in excellent fighting condition and eager for the opening of the campaign. Especially is this true of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, and other cities where the Republicans lost heavily last fall by reason of the defection of the German vote. There was a feeling that there would be no opposition to the nomination of Dan J. Ryan for Secretary of State and Judge T. A. Minshall for Supreme Judge.

Illinois County Conventions.

MARION, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Williamson County Republican Convention was held in this county yesterday. The following delegates to the State Convention were chosen: Levander L. Rushing, James W. Westbrook, Webster W. Duncan, J. L. Roberts, James C. Mitchell, and Scott Rhea. They were instructed for George W. Smith for Congress. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed for Pleasant T. Chapman of Keans for State Senator, and John H. Duncan of Williams for Representative. There are no instructions for United States Senator.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of McLean County held a convention today. Delegates were selected to the State Convention. A resolution was offered condemning the Rev. Dr. J. L. Jackson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, for recent utterances, but was laid on the table.

OQUAWKA, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention of Henderson County, held at Gladstone today, appointed Robert Dutanney of Oquawka and Thomas N. Baird of Biggsville as delegates to the State Convention, instructing them to vote for John M. Palmer for Senator. The delegates to the Congressional Convention are understood to be for Ben Cable of Rock Island for Congress.

GREENVILLE, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Bond County Democratic Convention was held in this city today. Following are the delegates to the State convention: C. D. Hailes, Vallee Harold, and W. H. Taylor. W. H. Dawdy was indorsed for representative. The convention indorsed John M. Palmer for United States Senator.

ALTON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Madison County Democratic Convention yesterday instructed for John M. Palmer for United States Senator and for W. S. Forman, the incumbent, for Congress.

Sixth District Committee to Meet Today.

The Sixth Senatorial District Committee will meet today and will probably call a convention for the selection of delegates and the nomination of two Representatives about the 10th of June. The district embraces the part of the Twentieth Ward north of North Avenue, the Twenty-first Ward, that part of the Twenty-second Ward east of Sedgwick street, that part of the Twenty-third Ward lying east of Franklin street, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, and Evanston. George Baker of Evanston and Jacob Miller will be the nominees for Representatives.

R. R. Muir of Clyde and William Thiemann of Elk Grove are likely to be the nominees for Representatives in the Seventh District next week. Thiemann is a German Lutheran.

Ex-County-Attorney E. R. Biss is being urged to become a candidate for Representative in the Second District. He would be an able and useful member.

The meeting of the County Committee will probably be postponed till Friday or Saturday in order to give the time required by the rule for the issue of notices. Some of the members of the County Committee are disposed to resent the action of the district committees in proposing to call a Senatorial convention.

Milwaukee Democrats Active.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Milwaukee are already actively at work preparing for the fall campaign. The old organization of a County Committee is to give place to a new one, the preliminary steps for the organization of which were taken at a secret meeting held in the Juneau Club rooms tonight. A committee of eighteen was appointed to report the names of five members from each ward and town, the entire membership of 120 to constitute the Central Committee.

Republican Pow-Wow at Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this county will hold a big pow-wow in this city next Friday. The County Central Committee will then decide upon the date for the County Republican Convention. Republicans from all over the county have been invited to attend and hold a meeting on the order of the annual State meeting held in Chicago.

Want Postmaster Warner Removed.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—[Special.]—The Republican General Committee adopted resolutions tonight urging the removal of Gen. James M. Warner as Postmaster, because he retains Democrats in the post-office. Gen. Warner is a stout advocate of civil-service reform.

California Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee today decided to hold the State convention at San José Aug. 19 for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers.

Coming County Conventions.

County.	Place.	Date.	Pol.
Edgar	Paris	May 31	Dem.
Effingham	Effingham	May 23	Rep.
Pike	Pittsfield	May 29	Dem.
Pike	Pittsfield	May 29	Dem.
Pike	Pittsfield	May 31	Rep.
Stephenson	Freeport	June 17	Rep.
Rock Island	Rock Island	June 10	Rep.
Fulton	Lewiston	June 17	Rep.
Marion	Salem	June 19	Rep.

THE TEXAN GOVERNOR WILL DO HIS DUTY

He Replies to Secretary Blaine Concerning the Frontier Courts.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 20.—[Special.]—M. Romero, Mexican Minister, under date of April 24 and under instructions from his Government, addressed a note to Secretary Blaine proposing that the local authorities on both sides of the frontier should abstain from interfering in the settlement of questions affecting the boundaries between the two countries and confine themselves to bringing the matter to the notice of the Federal Government. Secretary Blaine transmitted M. Romero's letter to the Governor of Texas. Acting-Governor Wheeler today replied to Secretary Blaine, in which he says that while he entirely acquiesces in the report of leaving all questions involving the settlement of the boundary with the National Government, yet it it is meant that steps shall be taken by the Executive looking to limiting the jurisdiction of the courts or attempt to impede their legitimate functions then he must decline to affirmatively accept such views or act in conformity therewith as being outside of his constitutional authority. Otherwise he should do what he could to encourage the friendly feelings on the part of the citizens of his State and the Mexican neighbors.

PETROLEUM MAKES A JUMP ON 'CHANGE.

A Ten-Cent Rise Makes Pittsburg Speculators Nervous.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—Speculation in petroleum pipe-line certificates has been very lively for the last two days. Yesterday the market jumped from 88¾ cents a barrel to 94½, and today there was a further advance to 96¾, the market closing at 94¾. The last memorable advance was in June, 1889, when the market jumped 20 cents in as many minutes. There was a nervous feeling before today's opening, and when the gong sounded there was the usual mad rush and bustle about the bull ring. The opening sales were at an advance of half a cent over yesterday's closing prices. N. W. Stevenson bought 60,000 barrels in half an hour. Street rumor has it that a well-known Pittsburg producer originated the boom, and that his crowd has money ready to absorb all the oil afloat. Some good-sized loans have recently been made on oil in local banks.

Failure of a Dry Dock Company.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20.—The Cincinnati Dry Dock company, at No. 371 Eastern avenue, assigned today to Paris C. Brown. Assets estimated at $30,000; liabilities the same. The assignment was hastened by the recent death of its President, Hercules Carrell.

SIMS HIS OWN ATTORNEY.

"DOC" DEFENDS HIMSELF IN JUSTICE HAMBURGHER'S COURT.

A Partial Hearing of the Election Fraud Charges Against Him—D. H. McDaneld Tells of a Proposition Made Him by the Prisoner-Counsel—Testimony of J. R. Devine and Adam Best—The Cross-Examination Conducted by the Accused—The Grand Jury.

"Doc" Sims was again before Justice Hamburgher yesterday to answer to the charge of committing election frauds in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Sims insisted on a hearing, and, the State's Attorney not objecting, the case was gone into to some extent. Mr. Longenecker, however, did not care to expose his hand and only produced such witnesses as were necessary to establish a prima facie case. Sims conducted his own defense. It was apparent that he will try to make it appear during the hearing that he is the innocent victim of wicked election judges. He admitted that fraud was committed in the precinct at which he officiated, but added that it must have been one of the other fellows who committed it. The upshot of yesterday's hearing was that Justice Hamburgher took the case under advisement until Saturday.

In the meantime it is not unlikely that the grand jury will pay some attention to Sims and his associates. The most serious part of the charge as presented yesterday was that Sims took in the ballots at the window and left fifteen unnumbered. Thirteen of those were afterwards destroyed because thirteen more ballots were found in the box than the poll list indicated. The thirteen ballots destroyed were for the Republican candidates.

M'DANELD ON THE STAND.

The hearing came up at 3 o'clock. Sims and his bondsman, George Wilson, were both in court. Mr. Longenecker called D. H. McDaneld as his first witness. The latter said:

"I live at No. 204 Dearborn avenue and am in the hide and wool business. I was a candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket in the Twenty-fourth Ward at the last election. Mr. Sims met me at the Superior Billiard-Hall a few nights before election. He said he wanted to talk to me about an important matter, but it wouldn't do there, as some of his party might see him. I said that if his business was so important he could come to my house. He did so half an hour later. He asked me if I wanted to be elected Alderman. I told him yes, and thought the people would elect me. He said not by a spruce; that there was a machine that would beat me unless it was fixed, and it would cost me $300 to do it. If I would give him the money he would see that I was elected. He had a document he wanted me to sign. I didn't read it, but it was to swear me to secrecy if I accepted his offer."

"You called it off, did you?" inquired the State's Attorney.

"Yes; I didn't want to be elected that way."

"When did you next meet Mr. Sims?"

"It was the day of election. He was judge of election in my precinct, the Eighth; he took charge."

Sims, who had been taking brief notes of Mr. McDaneld's testimony, went back to first principles when he cross-examined the witness.

"Where did you first meet me, Mr. McDaneld?" he asked.

Mr. McDaneld didn't remember, and Mr. Sims couldn't convince him that they met two years ago during Hempstead Washburne's candidacy for Congress.

"Didn't you copy some names I gave you?" asked Sims.

"No; I don't remember. I didn't see any you gave me, anyway."

"Now, see here, a square question. Didn't you copy twenty-one names I gave you of people who were to be colonized at the Hotel Superior and Mitchell's? Didn't I tell you that I didn't want my handwriting to come in?"

"No, I don't remember."

"Now see here," pleaded Mr. Sims, "didn't you copy those names? Don't you remember that I gave you those for friendship, and said that if you would pay me for my time I would find out all the rest of the scheme for you."

"Yes, I remember you were going to put me on to the scheme if I 'came down.'"

Sims gave up the tussle right away.

A JUDGE OF ELECTION.

J. R. Devine of No. 199 Dearborn avenue, a white-haired old man who was the Republican judge of election at the Eighth Precinct, was the next witness. It was a few minutes after 6 o'clock a. m. when he reached the polls, and Sims was already there, acting as clerk and judge both. After the other clerk came Sims acted as judge only. Witness didn't know how he was appointed. Most of the day he took in the tickets at the window, but he was away three times. At 4 o'clock his polls were closed and the ballots separated.

"What did you find out then?" asked the State's Attorney.

"We found fifteen ballots that were not numbered—thirteen more than there were votes registered. Thirteen were Republican and two Democratic."

"What did you do then?"

"Well, we were two votes short when those not numbered were taken out, and we put in two of those to make up."

"What kind?"

"Republican."

"Then you threw out eleven Republican and two Democratic ballots?"

"Yes."

The witness testified that these ballots were burned up and that he had not notified the Election Commissioners of the matter. He did not know as any of the others had sent in any notification of the matter. The cross-examination was short and sweet.

"You are the Republican judge of election at the Eighth Precinct?" asked Sims.

"Yes, sir."

"I have no questions to ask you, Mr. Devine."

Sims' tone was so reproachful that the witness was dazed, and when the Justice asked him if he was posted on the law relating to the duties of the election judges he said he "didn't think he was very well."

Adam Best, who was the Republican Captain of challengers at the Eighth Precinct, but is now in the office of Sam Chase, Democratic *North Town Assessor*, was the next witness. He knew nothing of what went on inside the polls before 4 o'clock p. m. He was there while the ballots were counted. He corroborated Mr. Devine's testimony, and added that the ballots which were thrown out were not destroyed by Mr. Sims but by the Democratic challenger, Mr. Martin. There was no cross-examination. After Mr. Best left the stand there was a moment's delay while Mr. Longenecker consulted with Charles Harpel.

BOTH WERE THROUGH.

"Well, are you through?" asked Mr. Sims of the State's Attorney.

"Yes."

"So am I."

The State's Attorney then mildly admitted that there was no evidence that the defendant was the judge who had taken the tickets and not marked them, at which Mr. Sims looked virtuous.

"What do you say anything about it for then?" he cried. "There's no evidence."

"But one of you judges did it," continued Mr. Longenecker more sternly, "and whichever one of you it was ought to go to the penitentiary."

Justice Hamburger announced that as he was acquainted with the evidence there was no use in either side taking time to discuss it, and as he wanted to look up the Election law thoroughly he would reserve his decision. Mr. Longenecker admitted that there was nothing in the evidence of Mr. McDaneld on which a conviction could be secured. Sims was released on the reduced bail of $1,000.

James McKinney was less lucky in securing a hearing before Justice Going, who granted the State's Attorney a continuance of nine days. He was still less lucky in the matter of getting bail, his former bondsman, John Carroll, failing to show up for a second trip, and McKinney had to go to jail.

Reed, another of the suspects, made terms with the State's Attorney and was accordingly released yesterday on the surety of his sister and David C. Wilson, who were not required to schedule.

The May grand jury was impaneled yesterday morning by Judge Grinnell, who excused R. H. Vickers because he is a practicing lawyer; Mr. Vandercook, because he is over age; and Nic Morris, because he was until recently a member of the police force. Mr. Vickers protested against being excused. He thought he was a competent grand juror. Judge Grinnell did not notice the protest. Nic Morris, the ex-policeman, is now a saloonkeeper and was drawn by Commissioner Edmanson.

THE SUBSTITUTES.

Lemuel C. Canfield, George W. Todd, and John B. Wiggins were substituted for the three excused. As there was nothing of special importance to come before the jury at that time Judge Grinnell said he would make no observations. He merely directed the attention of the jurors to the terms of their oaths of service. If important special business was brought before them he would again have an opportunity of addressing them. No election fraud cases were presented during the day. It is probable that this class of cases will not be reached till tomorrow.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors: R. D. Coriett, foreman; Henry Gips, Henry Loffel, J. J. Kennedy, Patrick O'Leary, John Butler, John Murphy, P. J. Hannon, F. Gebbard, Thomas W. Sanders, M. J. O'Leary, John B. Beiffeldt, William Edelstein, J. J. Higgins, John B. Murphy, August Moudenhoun, Joseph Kelly, John W. Brown, H. F. Gehrke, L. C. Canfield, George W. Todd, and J. B. Wiggins.

In the morning Mr. Longenecker had a long and satisfactory interview with F. J. Loesch of the Marquette Club committee. It appears that this committee has had unexpected success in its efforts to aid the State's Attorney. It has been able to reach some persons who have rather interesting evidence to impart.

Ald. McAbee has retained Mills & Ingham to defend him. Mike Corcoran expects to secure W. J. Hynes.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Richard Vaux, a Free-Trade Democrat, Elected with No Opposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—The election for Congressman in the Third District to succeed the late Samuel J. Randall was the quietest affair ever known here. The Republicans made no opposition to Richard Vaux, the Democratic candidate, and he had a go-as-you-please, polling 8,001 votes, against 285 for his highest opponent, Charles P. Keith, Chief Clerk in the United States Appraiser's office. In 1888 Mr. Randall had 17,-

RICHARD A. VAUX.

643 votes in the district, and there were 112 scattering. Vaux did not bother himself about the election, but went home at sundown and retired to bed.

Richard Vaux is in personal appearance, character, and history one of the most unique figures in American politics. In his youth he knew Jefferson, and in his early manhood worshiped Jackson. Passing along the street he presents a striking picture, with ruffled shirt front, immaculate broadcloth suit, low patent leather shoes tied with a broad black silk ribbon, and a wealth of half brown, half silver hair flowing in lional locks upon his shoulders from beneath a high silk hat. There are as many stories told of Vaux as of Lincoln, all of which are picturesque and characteristic, and most of them true.

Mr. Vaux was born Dec. 19, 1816, in Philadelphia. He was the first law student of William M. Meredith

VICTORIOUS WAITERS.

THE AUDITORIUM MANAGEMENT SURRENDERS TO THE ALLIANCE.

Some Other Hotels Also Fall Into Line—Large Real-Estate Transaction and Plans for a Fourteen-Story Building on Dearborn Street—A Great Crowd at the Auditorium Enthusiastically Cheers the Old Flag—Other Interesting Local News.

The colored waiters scored another victory yesterday. The Auditorium Hotel signed the union scale. This was a surprise, as the most strenuous opposition had been expected from that hotel above all others. Manager Southgate had been East for some time and the waiters thought he was putting in his time hiring men to take their places in case of a strike. It was to provide for a successful strike at the Auditorium that President Pomeroy of the Culinary Alliance went to New York, where he tried to organize the waiters at the Gilsey and Hoffman Houses, which are owned by the same interests as the Auditorium. Yesterday he telegraphed that the men at the Gilsey House would strike to back up the men at the Auditorium.

This action was made superfluous by Mr. Southgate's prompt compliance with the demands of the waiters. He did not sign the union scale, however, in exactly the form in which it was presented, but reached an understanding similar to that made at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He agreed to the advance in wages to $30 a month, limiting a day's work to twelve hours, and breakage charge to cost price. He recognized the union to the extent that he agreed to take union men if he could get the kind of men he wanted, but did not bind himself absolutely to employ none but union men.

The Brunswick Hotel, which employs about fifteen waiters, signed the roll without any opposition. At the Genesee House on North Clark street the demands of the men were refused, the manager saying he could hire girls cheaper. The waiters, numbering eight, walked out. The Genesee has been supplying the refreshments to the entertainments at Uhlich's Hall, which is used largely by labor organizations. The waiters will request all such organizations not to patronize the hotel any longer. At the Palmer House about fifteen or twenty new men have been engaged. The strikers' statement differs from that of the management. They claim that but seven out of the entire force remained in the first place. The strike at the Tremont House is complete. All the waiters have gone out and the bell-boys who were put in their places have refused to do the work. A temporary force has been recruited from the other branches of the service. None of the strikers have returned to the Commercial Hotel. A call was made at the Briggs House, and the union scale was signed.

An important meeting of the hotel and restaurant proprietors of Chicago is called at the Palmer House club-rooms at 3 o'clock today. Matters of interest to everybody in the business will be brought before the meeting. Every restaurant and hotel man is requested to be present.

The question of prison contract labor, which has often agitated labor organizations and political parties, is about to be taken into the courts. While only the legality of a certain contract, said to have been faulty, is questioned, it will involve a discussion of the entire question of convict contract labor.

The Harnessmakers' Union intends to bring suit against A. F. Risser & Co., manufacturers of harness and saddlery, to enjoin them from continuing under their contract in employing a large number of convicts at Joliet. The harnessmakers have been on strike for several weeks for an advance in wages. Risser & Co. are their most stubborn and successful opponents. The contract at the penitentiary enables the firm to resist the demands of the men with better success as well as to compete on favorable terms with other firms. The price paid for the labor of a convict is 60 to 65 cents a day. Free laborers have been getting about $8.73 a week, or $1.45 a day, which their late demands have raised to $10 and $12 a week.

The recent investigation of the contracts at Joliet by a committee of the Trade and Labor Assembly has given the Harnessmakers' Union a point to base a suit on. It is claimed that the contract of A. F. Risser & Co. at Joliet would have expired last year. But in 1888, they claim, it was renewed for six years without awaiting its expiration. This, the harnessmakers will claim, was done by connivance with the authorities without advertising for bids for the contract in accordance with the statute, thus excluding competition and violating the law. Upon this ground the claim is made that the contract is not valid.

The reason for the haste in renewing this contract the suit will claim was that the constitutional amendment prohibiting convict contract labor was pending in the campaign of 1888, and the prospect was that it would be in force when the contract should expire.

It was stated by a member of the Carpenters' Council yesterday that John Ramke, a large contractor belonging to the old association of master builders, had called at the union headquarters and sought to make terms; that he stated that the old association was in poor condition and was not getting enough men, and that most of those they got were bad workmen; and that he wanted to sign the union agreement for thirty days, which the union refused to allow unless he would sign for the year ending March 31, 1891, as the contract read. The council expected Ramke to come in today and sign the agreement.

At the headquarters of the old association this was denied and in proof it was added that Ramke's foreman and gang of workmen, all of whom were union men, had returned to work on the terms of the old association; also that Ramke attended the meeting of this body last night.

The plumbers decided to impose a fine of $15 on any member doing gasfitters' work, the reason being assigned that some plumbers in the employ of E. Baggot & Co., where gasfitters are on strike, had been put on gasfitters' work.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE AUDITORIUM.

A Vast Audience Cheers the Stars and Stripes—A Successful Entertainment.

Gov. Seymour used to say that the sight of the flag would rouse to enthusiasm an apparently apathetic recruit whom the most stirring speakers had failed to move. At the Auditorium last night at the war concert given for the benefit of the Oakland Rifles a sweet-voiced soprana sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and when at the end of the first verse the 300 members of the chorus rose, each waving a miniature copy of the flag immortalized in the song, the vast audience jumped to its feet and joined in a great cheering that drowned the melody and left place for nothing but the outburst of patriotism engendered by the bits of bunting. The Oakland Rifles are I and C companies of the Fourth Regiment, and the proceeds of the entertainment given last night are to be devoted to the wiping out of the debt of $2,000 which forms a disagreeable impediment to a command that prefers light marching order in all its duties. The Auditorium contained but few empty seats, and the chances are the indebtedness will be paid off and a surplus left for the purchase of full dress suits for the two companies. The program was simply a list of all the well-known war and patriotic songs of America, with an addendum of names of singers and musicians that promised a treat in the interpretation. The artists taking part were G. Katzenberger, conductor; Mrs. Anna Katzenberger, soprana; Schumann Ladies' Quartet, Lotus Male Quartet, Clarence Eddy, organist; the Fourth Regiment Band and Bugle Corps, and the Chicago Oratoria Society.

The Bugle Corps gave all the calls from reveillé to taps and one or two new quick-steps. The singing was alternately by the vocal artists mentioned. Capt. Tolman put Company C through a drill, involving movements unknown to tactics, that was given with admirable precision. At the close of the entertainment the entire audience joined in the singing of "America."

Col. Bennitt of the Fourth and Col. Koch of the First were present with many of the field and line officers of the same and other regiments.

THE CANAL CAPACITY MATTER.

Peculiar Features of the Action of the Commissioners—What Will Be Done?

Commissioner Purdy accepts as conclusive the verbal report of Engineer Northway to the effect that the Canal Commissioners will receive no more water from Chicago than is now being sent down. He said yesterday: "Our idea was to create a capacity of 14,000 cubic feet per minute for each 100,000 of population and we were ready to give a flow of 80,000 cubic feet of water through the canal. The reply of the board makes this impossible, but the board had nothing else to do. The canal is now in some places full and the water is running flush (!) with the banks. We have no right to raise the banks of the canal and we are in a peculiar position. The State Board of Health says the city must send more water down the valley, and the Canal Commissioners say we cannot send any more through the canal. There is nothing to do but to await the next session of the Legislature. That body may possibly be induced to take such action as may help us out."

The action of the Canal Commissioners in view of the past declarations of Superintendant Layton of the commission and the declarations of some of the members thereof is regarded as peculiar. Along last winter Mr. Layton said the canal could accommodate 80,000 cubic feet of water per minute. Mr. Northway says that only about 50,000 cubic feet per minute are being sent down now. Mr. Layton is now in Omaha and could not be reached yesterday to explain his change of front. Mr. Louis Hutt, the Chicago member of the Canal Board, is also out of town. Until they are heard from Mr. Northway's statement as to their verbal communication will not be accepted as conclusive.

IMPORTANT REAL-ESTATE DEALS.

A $150,000 Sale and Plans for a Fourteen-Story Building.

A $150,000 sale of Dearborn street property was made yesterday, and in connection with the transaction is the plan for the erection of another fourteen-story building. Seventy-five feet on the east side of Dearborn street, near Harrison street, and running through to Third avenue, was sold by James A. Murphy to James W. Ellsworth for $150,000. The sale was negotiated by Robert Bruce. This price of $2,000 per foot is the highest ever paid for Dearborn street property south of Van Buren street. The lot is only sixty-seven feet deep, so the purchase price puts a value of nearly $30 per square foot on the land. No business property in the city has developed more rapidly of late than Dearborn street south of Van Buren street. Three weeks ago over 300 feet of frontage changed hands in that vicinity at an average of not much over $1,000 per foot. Since the announcement of those sales and of the intention of the owners to put up high buildings values have taken a great jump. The property which Mr. Murphy has sold for $150,000 was purchased by him in 1886 for $70,000. Mr. Ellsworth contemplates the erection of a fourteen-story building on the property, but has not yet matured his plans for that.

The sale was recorded yesterday of twelve blocks at South Park avenue and Eighty-third street from D. B. Fisk to O. C. Wells for $160,000.

The Chicago Cricket Club was yesterday granted a permit to erect a two-story clubhouse on Seventy-first street, near Seipp avenue, to cost $5,000.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Mr. Platt on Picture Production.

Mr. George W. Platt lectured yesterday at the Art Institute, his subject being "Some Laws of Picture Construction." He said that, although the changes which painters make in their pictures seem to be without method, each touch should be governed by law. The parts should be put together so that they will please the eye, and to gain that end form and line, light and shade must be properly subordinated each to the others. The unity of a picture is very important; it should never have two equally strong effects, and the sinking of some part is necessary to the relief of others. Tone was described to be the influence upon a picture of one quality of light and one effect of atmosphere. The lightening effect of distance upon color was emphasized, and the importance of maintaining the proper relation between foreground and distance.

Mr. Platt made several charcoal sketches illustrative of his theories, and of the laws of perspective, composition, and tone. He ended the lecture by giving stereopticon views from works of the great masters.

June 3 Miss Josephine C. Locke will lecture at the same place upon "Color and Symbolism."

A Hungry Democratic Town Board.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the County Board yesterday the request of the South Town Board that the County Clerk be directed to extend on the tax books an assessment of $40,000 for South Town purposes was considered and acted on favorably. There is no warrant of law, however, for this action. The South Town meeting regularly convened did not authorize a levy for any purpose whatever. A mob which met on the sidewalk went through the form of doing so, but that cuts no figure. The South Town has gone on without levying an assessment for about five years. Now that a Democratic board is in there is a new departure. The claim is made that there are some debts left over from the last board. They are said to be in aggregate amount to a great deal. If the South Town office is economically administered this year the 2 per cent on collections will pay the entire expenses. There is no occasion for the illegal tax levy.

Inland Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The following officers were elected: President, Robert Mann Woods, *Republic and Sun*, Joliet; Secretary and Treasurer, J. K. Groom, Moline *Dispatch*; Vice-Presidents: For Wisconsin, F. W. Starbuck, Racine *Journal*; for Michigan, T. S. Applegate, Adrian *Times*; for Indiana, Thomas A. Starr, Goshen *News*; for Iowa, J. Lee Mahine, Muscatine *Journal*; for Illinois, George E. Doying, Jacksonville *Journal*; for Minnesota, B. B. Herbert, Red Wing *Times*. The following will constitute the Board of Directors: A. H. Lowrie, Elgin *News*; J. H. Fornof, Streator *Free Press*; H. F. Bliss, Janesville *Gazette*; Thad Butler, Hunt ington *Herald*; and Pierce Burton, Aurora *Express*. J. W. Fornof of Streator and Owen Scott of Bloomington were chosen as delegates to the National Press Association.

Illinois Industrial Training-School Affairs.

The officers and directors of the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Amos G. Sears and Frank H. Follansbee were elected to the Board of Directors to serve for three years.

The Building Committee reported that the seven new buildings at Glenwood, the future home of the school, would be ready for occupancy by June 15. There are now 384 boys in the school, and during the year plans for homes have been secured for 135 others. The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, John T. Dale, John T. Chumasero, Mrs. Abigail Blaine, Mrs. C. W. Wallace, and others made congratulatory remarks upon the work accomplished and the bright prospects for the future of the school.

Another Cronin Story.

The "man who drove the white horse" has again escaped the police. Chief Marsh has for some time been in correspondence with an American in Mexico, who claimed to have located the Cronin fugitive living there in fancied security. The clew was thought to be a good one, and Detectives Ben Williams and John Broderick started for Mexico May 2 armed with the necessary papers to make the capture. They were accompanied by Mrs. Conklin, who was to identify the man. Reaching El Paso May 4 they learned that the bird had taken flight and flown to parts unknown. They went on to Chihuahua, however, where he was said to have been living, but no trace was found. It is said that a certain Chicago jury-fixer, who is now living there in retirement, saw and recognized the party and at once communicated the fact of their presence and probable mission to the Chicago anti-Cronin-ites. A final effort was made at the City of Mexico to track the fugitive, but it was a fruitless attempt and the party returned to Chicago Monday empty-handed.

"Esther, the Beautiful Queen."

An excellent entertainment was given at Carleton Hall, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, last evening under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church. Bradbury's cantata, "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," was the attraction, with Mrs. Ida Kellogg-Lloyde, as Esther. The other characters were: King Ahasuerus, W. G. Pierce; Haman, H. H. Howenstein; Mordecai, J. H. Newton; Hegai, H. L. Poritz; Scribe, L. E. Herrick; Prophetess, Miss F. MacPhetridge; Zerish, Miss Alice Hayes; Maids of Honor, Miss Alice Wood and Miss May Shannon; Queen's Pages, Pearlie Ward and Addie Lloyd; King's Pages, Jamie Cooley, Harry Herrick. The chorus sang well, and consisted of the Misses Emily Springer, Georgie Scates, Gertie Springer, Della Springer, Ina Byers, Mary Coy, Carrie Merriman, Josie Peck, Lottie Peck, Daisy Byers, Della Payton, Grace Pierce, Lizzie Cochran, and Lulie Mallory; Messrs. Robert Pryor, Henry Poritz, Lincoln Coy, Louis Herrick, George Flemming, David Rutherford, Fred Counties, and Howard Muir. The cantata is staged well, and the principal parts well taken. The chorus is better than the average. The entertainment, which is for the benefit of the organ fund of the church, will be repeated Thursday night.

Twelfth Ward Committees.

The monthly meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club was held at Owsley's Hall, Robey and West Madison streets, last night. There was a good attendance. A committee composed of C. H. Tarbell, H. W. Wells, Alexander White, W. Fry, Wing, M. A. Richardson, Thomas A. Parker, J. S. Varley, George W. Deal, and the President and Secretary ex officio, recommended the appointment of the following committees: Finance, Alex. White, Chairman; Ward Canvass, H. W. Wells, Chairman; Registration, Wilson Brooks, Chairman; Naturalization, C. H. Tarbell, Chairman; Hall, George W. Deal, Chairman; Printing, J. S. Varley, Chairman.

The committee also recommended the formation of auxiliary clubs in every primary precinct. The reports were adopted. The members of the various committees will be appointed by the President in a few days.

Christian Socialists Organize.

The Christian Socialists met last evening at the Grand Pacific and effected an organization with the following officers: President, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham; Secretary, Louis Saxby; Treasurer, Miles M. Dawson. Twenty-four members signed the roll. The Rev. W. D. R. Bliss of Boston addressed the meeting. A lengthy declaration of principles contained the following:

"Our objects are: (1) To show that the aim of socialism is embraced in the aim of Christianity. (2) To awaken members of Christian churches to the fact that the teachings of Jesus Christ lead directly to some special form or forms of socialism; that, therefore, the church has a definite duty upon this matter and must, in simple obedience to Christ, apply itself to the realization of the social principles of Christianity."

A Fight with Burglars.

Two months ago burglars broke into the living rooms of Thomas Collins over his grocery store at Center avenue and Vernon Park place and stole $600. Sunday morning Collins was awakened by two men in his room. They demanded that he tell them where his money was concealed. Collins jumped out of bed and knocked one of the rascals down. The other then struck him on the head with a revolver. The servant girl, hearing the struggle, ran out of the house and yelled "police." This frightened the burglars, who made their escape. Yesterday Officer Hanley captured Julius Spahn, alias "Spinney," and James Blake. Both are about 22 years old.

Items.

Mayor Cregier is threatened with a delegation of 500 women to insist upon the appointment of women upon the Board of Education.

Joseph Klinkade, a laborer employed by the Gottfried Brewing company, received probably fatal injuries yesterday by a fall from the second story.

Alfred May, who was charged with irregularities by the Bensinger Cash Register company, was discharged from custody yesterday, as it appeared that he was the victim of a mistake.

The badly decomposed body of a man about 45 years old, medium height, and clad in blue and white striped shirt and dark diagonal trousers, was found in the lake at the foot of Fifteenth street yesterday.

Alfred Oleson and John Johnson, Norwegian boys, are under arrest for burglarizing the West Erie Street Chapel Sunday night and stealing the collection taken that day, amounting to $11.

Rosenow & Jacobson, manufacturers of boots and shoes at Union and Halsted streets, made a voluntary assignment yesterday to Rudolph Rosenthal. The assets are $15,000 and the liabilities $18,000.

The marriage of Mr. George B. Marble to Miss Matilda J. Erickson was solemnized Monday evening at the residence of the bride's father, ex-Ald. George Erickson, No. 470 State street, the Rev. H. W. Thomas officiating.

The Cook County Prohibition Convention will meet at Weber Hall, Jackson street and Wabash avenue, today at 2:30 p. m. It will put a full county ticket in the field and elect delegates to the State convention at Bloomington.

Post-Office Inspector Stuart has received information of the arrest of S. D. Posner, a railway postal clerk running between Whitewood and Long Pine, Neb., for robbing the United States mail. The extent of the robbery is not stated.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 48° above zero; 9 a. m., 48°; 10 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 50°; 12 m., 50°; 1 p. m., 51°; 2 p. m., 51°; 6 p. m., 50°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.53; 2 p. m., 29.57.

Superintendent of School Census Frankland will give the first instructions this morning to 125 canvassers, who will tomorrow begin the work of making the school census. All preparations for beginning within the old city limits have been made.

Miss Mary E. Burt read a paper on "Theories Concerning Women as Found in Literature, and Their Relations to Education," at the meeting yesterday of the Cook County Equal Suffragists' Association at the Sherman House. The annual banquet will be given next month.

Theodore de Rogaloff, alias the Count de Rogal, the Russian who tried to make the Palmer House people believe he was little less than the Czar's own vicegerent, was pronounced insane last evening by the Physician and removed from the Armory Police Station to the Detention Hospital for the Insane.

Officer Brunsfeld notified the watchman of Maxwell Bros.' box factory, Cornelius O'Neill, Monday night to have some wagons belonging to the firm removed from the middle of the street. O'Neill resented the insult by firing a bullet after the officer when the latter turned to leave. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Barney Benson, who shot and killed Jerry Sweeney, a teamster, on West Lake street Monday night, has been arrested by the Desplaines street police. He alleges self-defense, claiming he was attacked and knocked down by Sweeney before he fired the fatal shots. Benson is a big, powerful man, while Sweeney was of much smaller build.

E. G. Fish, a finisher at the McCormick Reaper Works, was instantly killed yesterday morning by the bursting of an emery wheel. He was bending over the machine polishing a casting when the stone flew into pieces. One large fragment struck him in the forehead, causing almost instant death. Fish was 30 years old and resided at No. 988 West Twenty second street.

The house-warming given by G. A. Soden & Co., jewelers, to their employés last night at their new quarters, Michigan avenue and Monroe street, was a pleasant innovation in the way of social affairs. About seventy-five of the employés, male and female, and their friends enjoyed a 9 m. dancing program. Refreshments were served during an intermission.

The male pupils of St. Francis School connected with the German Catholic Church at Twelfth street and Newberry avenue, gave an enjoyable entertainment last evening. The program included an address by H. Wagerman, songs, recitations, and exhibitions of the progress made in studies, including German. Masters Henry Baeckie and Baltassar Borzei were awarded gold medals for general proficiency and Francis Kirby a silver medal.

The Caledonian Society met last evening at the Sherman House and were waited upon by a committee from the Highland Association. The proposal of the latter that a union picnic and athletic contest be held was favorably considered. The Caledonians have leased two floors at No. 23 Washington street and will fit them up for club and gymnasium purposes. These will be the first Scottish club-rooms ever opened in Chicago.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trade Directors the President's decision in suspending for one week G. E. St. John Kneller and L. C. Gifford for a too animated dispute in the wheat-pit was sustained in spite of a protest. Applications for membership from the following were favorably acted upon by the committee: James Walker Pax, William J. M. Sangais, Edward R. Shaw, William E. Oglesby, Frank Hempstead, Benjamin B. Bryan, Charles Howe, and Myron K. Bettis.

NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS DISCUSSED.

Proceedings of the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—[Special.]—The newsboys, bootblacks, and other street gamins came in for a share of the discussions of the Conference of Charities and Corrections today. Their past, present, and future condition was considered, and Col. Alexander Hogeland of Lincoln, Neb., President of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association of Washington, reviewed his work of the last eight years in organizing societies for the boys in over 60 prominent cities.

The care of the insane was again discussed by the conference today, the principal paper being read by Dr. Richard Gundry of the Maryland State asylum, who declared that the cardinal principle in the treatment of the insane was that the person should not be restricted in his liberty of action further than was absolutely required for his own protection and the protection of society.

BUFFALO'S STREET RAILWAYS BOUGHT UP.

A Syndicate Now Controls All the Lines in the City.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—[Special.]—All the existing street railroads in Buffalo have been sold to a syndicate consisting of M. A. Verner of Pittsburg, N. Sellers McKee of Philadelphia, Patton & Co. of New York, and T. De Witt Cuyler. These men are the principal owners. This syndicate lately bought the franchise of a new system of railroads in Buffalo, and so will control every existing franchise. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

A Falling Off in Taxable Property.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 20.—[Special.]—The City Assessor has filed his return of taxable property in the city, and the aggregate is only $2,111,840, as against $3,274,310 last year, a falling off of over $1,100,000. In the country the farmers also return lighter valuations, and the county will make a poor showing this year. The valuation will undoubtedly be raised by the State Board of Equalization for State purposes. The real value of the property in the county is estimated to be $25,000,000.

BE CAREFUL OF GARBAGE.

THE POLICE WILL BE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR LAW-BREAKERS.

All the Provisions of the Ordinance for Keeping Alleys Clean Are to Be Strictly Enforced—A Fat Contract for the Street Sweeping Contractor—Special Assessment Cases in Preparation—Municipal Electric Lighting—Safety at the Insane Asylum and Poor-House.

Ald. Summerfield's resolutions continue to agitate the officials of the Health and the Street Departments. Yesterday nearly all the householders of the city received a circular calling their attention to the provision of the ordinances requiring a garbage box to be kept for each dwelling. This circular also threatens prosecution if the garbage receptacle is not in place within three days. The action of the Health Commissioner has been followed up by the Superintendent of Police, who, in an order issued yesterday, directed patrolmen to strictly enforce the ordinance in reference to the disposal of garbage. This order is seriously intended. The whole matter is thus taken out of the hands of the worthless Health Inspectors, and there is no longer any excuse for retaining those functionaries.

Ald. Summerfield visited the City-Hall yesterday and expressed satisfaction that the authorities had been aroused. "I will not call the special committee together for some days," he said. "I want to see what the city officers can do when they are aroused to activity. The contractors, too, I understand, are beginning to appreciate the situation, and they are hustling. Let them hustle. Perhaps hustling is the remedy."

The City-Hall functionaries have ceased to prate about the "inadequacy of the appropriation." Inasmuch as it is $40,000 more than the Democratic Controller recommended and $200,000 more than was appropriated last year it was deemed prudent to drop the discussion. Word was accordingly passed along the line from the Mayor's and Controller's offices.

A discussion of the relations between the street-sweeping contractor and the city authorities is also a forbidden topic at the City-Hall.

A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.

Last year this contractor was paid only $21 per mile for street-cleaning. This year he is paid $25.45. Why the increase? The contractor this year was the contractor last year. It is true that he was the lowest bidder. This was because he crushed out all competition. He now owns the only street-cleaning plant. He is a street-sweeping monopolist. A few years ago a competitor appeared. He was ruthlessly squeezed out. But the price paid this year, notwithstanding the lack of competition, could have been kept at last year's figure if the Mayor and his Commissioner of Public Works were economically disposed.

A former employé of the Street Department said yesterday: "I have made calculations and have come to the conclusion that a street-sweeping contractor could make money at the rate of $18.50 per mile. He can make a clean profit of $7 per mile at the price he is now getting, even though he does the work in the most approved fashion." The person quoted above gave the following as his calculation:

The contractor uses seven sweeping-machines—five four-horse ones and two two-horse ones—at an expense, say, per day of	$ 70.00
Also two sprinkling wagons	10.00
He may employ per day one superintendent at	5.00
One bookkeeper	5.00
One barn foreman	2.00
One assistant	1.50
Four hostlers	7.50
Two blacksmiths	6.00
Two wagonmakers	6.00
One harnessmaker	2.50
One barn watchman	1.50
Seven sweepers foremen	10.00
Four assistant foremen	6.00
Sixty-eight laborers with hoe, shovel, and broom	102.00
Two dump foremen	5.00
Four laborers	6.00
Thirty-six carts and drivers	108.00
Total	$354.00
Add interest on plant valued at $42,000 at 10 per cent, per day	10.50
Loss by wear and tear per day	20.00
Total cost	$384.50

"I have calculated," continued the ex-employé, "that the contractor gets in return for this outlay a profit of $215.50—or $384.50—a pretty smart figure. From the total profit I would deduct about $4,000 for feeding horses while idle in the winter. It would be much cheaper for the city to go into the street-cleaning business on its own account rather than leave it to contractors."

NEEDLESS EXPENSE TO THE CITY.

The same man, speaking about the scavenger work under the control of the Health Department, said: "There is no system about it. The thirty-four Health Inspectors are utterly worthless. The Assistant Health Commissioner is not even ornamental. He sits in his office all day to hear complaints from citizens. There should be no complaints. The alleys should be scheduled and arrangements made for cleaning certain alleys on certain days. The Health Inspector would then be useful in the matter of reporting what was done and how it was done. The contractor should also be compelled to report each morning the work done the day before. Then there could be a comparison. This would afford a desirable check. Inspectors should be changed around from ward to ward to prevent collusion with contractors. Payments should not be made unless the contract work was satisfactorily carried out. The Assistant Health Commissioner could with advantage put in his time looking after the contractors. He ought to have no business in his office after 11 o'clock each day."

Inquiries made in other quarters prove that those criticisms are to the point and cover the ground. The police officers, however, can do the work of inspection better than the Health Inspectors, and the latter ought to be dismissed, thus saving $34,000 per annum.

Dr. Wickersham yesterday discovered a new work for the health officers. That is to inspect dairies and see that they are kept in a proper and cleanly condition. The Health Commissioner is of opinion that tuberculosis and kindred diseases are rapidly spread through the use of impure milk from unclean dairies.

OTHER MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Special Assessment Cases—Electric Lighting—Public Service Committee.

The special assessment and sewer departments are working hard to prepare and submit to the County Court at the June term the plans for sewers that are to be constructed under the special assessment ordinance. The ordinance has delayed the usual spring work about two months. Mr. Cheney denied yesterday that he said the ordinance was an obstruction. "I do not look upon the ordinance as a failure," he added, "although it has retarded work. Usually we begin our spring work May 1." Superintendent Jones does not anticipate much opposition to the special assessment. "What we do have," he says, "I think will come from property owners along the large sewers. The small 12 and 15 inch sewers will be built without any opposition."

The question of whether the Park Commissioners of the city are to pay for the lighting of the boulevards is yet pending, but Controller Onahan says it will be settled amicably. Some of the Commissioners who are anxious that portions of the park systems shall be lighted all night are negotiating with Prof. Barrett with a view to getting electric lights on the boulevards and in some of the parks. The idea is that the poles and wires shall be erected at the expense of the Commissioners and the question of their maintenance determined when a settlement of the original question is reached. Lights are proposed for Michigan boulevard between Jackson and Twenty-second streets, for Washington boulevard between Halsted street and Hoyne avenue, for Union Park, for the Lake-Shore Drive between the Water-Works and North avenue, and on North avenue between Clark street and the lake. If the city has to pay for the lighting of these Electrician Barrett thinks it will be cheaper than at present. In the other portions of the city, he says, exectric lights displace on an average four and a half lamp lights, but in the boulevards owing to the proximity of the lamps the displacement will be about six and a half.

At the meeting of the Public Service Committee of the County Board yesterday Commissioner Edmanson introduced a resolution directing the architect to prepare plans and specifications for two fire-walls to be built in the insane asylum, dividing it in three parts. "The building is a fire-trap," said the Commissioner, "the attics being open and unprotected, and on account of the insufficiency of the water supply, should a fire at any time start, it would spread with great rapidity, and result in great loss of life." The resolution was adopted.

A number of undertakers waited on the committee to urge that body to give a site for a morgue near or on the County Hospital grounds, the city having appropriated $10,000 for its erection. The committee made bitter complaint against the Coroner, who had designated three establishments where persons accidentally killed or who drop off suddenly on the public streets are to be taken. Two of the places are mere barns. All three are badly regulated. The Commissioners will take action on the request Friday.

SAYS THAT HE IS NO MARTYR.

Dr. De Wolf Will Defer to the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. Oscar C. De Wolf sat in an easy chair in a handsomely furnished suite of offices in the Owings Building yesterday afternoon puffing a cigar and plunged in philosophical cogitation. Upon the door appeared these words:

MUTUAL MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.
CARTER H. HARRISON,
PRESIDENT.
MAX POLACHEK,
SECRETARY.
DR. O. C. DE WOLF.
DR. S. K. CRAWFORD.

"I was not intended by nature for a John the Baptist," soliloquized the ex-Health Commissioner. "I have no desire to become a martyr for my opinions, though fame and a monument bid me on."

The doctor was ruminating upon the ragged remnants of a cherished plan which the Chicago Medical Society had torn to pieces the night before with the sharp, cruel teeth of a buzz-saw called "professional ethics." A reporter entered softly and proceeded to jot down the doctor's thoughts.

"We won't assume that there was any animus to this attack," he continued, gently blowing a cloud of fragrant Havana toward the ceiling. "O, no. There was simply a feeling that this association's methods of work violate the traditions of the profession. In my humble opinion—and I know something about the methods of this association—they do not. What are the facts?"

He took two or three strong puffs and then resumed:

"It has long been the custom of the owners of manufacturing establishments, railroads, mines, and large corporations to employ physicians to look after their operators in a professional way, provide them with medical attendance, care, and medicine whenever needed. This was paid for by a regular allowance monthly or quarterly taken from their pay and charged as such on the pay-roll. A late President of the Chicago Medical Society draws now $600 per month—$1 per head for the $600 workmen employed by a rolling-mill company.

"Some time ago a large manufacturer of this city consulted Dr. Crawford touching this question. 'Cannot this same care which we give the operatives be extended to their families?' he asked. Dr. Crawford believed it could. He set about the following project. He would ask the Secretary of State for a charter for the formation of a corporation and then submit the plan to citizens of prominence and ask them to unite with him in the enterprise. He consulted me after his charter was procured.

"For nearly fifteen years I have been conversant of the needs of the poorer class, the operative class, in matters of professional attendance. The practice of obstetrics, for instance, in this class has fallen into the hands of midwives, and the cruel results of this practice to mother and child have often been brought to my attention. I saw in the plan also an opportunity for the supervision of the homes of the poor by sanitarians, and I believe that proper supervision of the homes of the poorer classes would reduce their sickness rate at least 25 per cent. I felt great pleasure in connecting myself with such an enterprise, and I believed it—as I do today—to be a high expression of professional work.

"There was no idea on the part of Dr. Crawford and myself of advertising ourselves. We did not feel we would be advertising ourselves by advertising a method of work. The code of ethics, if I may presume to know anything about it, objects to the advertising of the individual. We recognize the propriety of that. In everything that has been issued from our office we have only called the attention of the public to the method of work and not to ourselves. Now, if we had been advertising a medical college and giving in startling headlines the array of medical talent in the faculty, the greatest collection and individuality in each—"

"But, not to digress, what was our plan of work? We would ask membership from the laboring class of men and only this class who were carried on the pay-rolls, and we would require such members to pay a stipulated sum per month for the professional care of their families in illness. The plan, therefore, required that those who were not sick should assist in paying the expenses of those who were sick. For example: If forty of every 100 are ill during the year the sixty remaining would assist in paying the expenses of those who were ill. We designed to select 100 medical men in this city who are capable and accredited from every standpoint to care for the members of the association. The city was to be divided into fifty districts for convenience, with two physicians for each district. Each member of the association would be given a card indicating the physicians of his district to whom he might apply in case of illness. These medical men were to be required to study the sanitary features of every member's home and to seek by such supervision to remove, as far as possible, any menace to health.

"Neither Dr. Crawford nor myself believed the plan violated the professional ethics of our calling. We believed it to be the highest expression of professional work, for it sought to prevent disease quite as much as to satisfactorily care for it. Our professional brethren, however, as represented by the Chicago Medical Society, do not incline to our view. They believe we have violated professional ethics and professional honor, and we shall defer to their views.

"When this plan was explained to Mr. Harrison, the President of the association, and to Gen. Stiles, its attorney, they both regarded it as a philanthropic work to which they would be glad to give their names and sympathy. They have had no pecuniary interest whatever in the organization and expect none.

"While Dr. Crawford and myself retire from all connection with this association in deference to the opinion of our professional brethren, we both of us avow our belief that it is from every standpoint worthy the careful consideration and attention of not only the professional mind but of all men who are interested in the welfare of the laboring and poorer classes of our citizens.

"Does that express your sentiments?" he concluded, casting away the stub of the Havana and turning to Dr. Crawford, who had entered the office a moment before.

"Exactly," responded Dr. Crawford.

Physio-Medical Association Annual Session.

The eighth annual session of the American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons began at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon and will continue until Thursday. There were about 100 physicians and surgeons at the session yesterday, and more are expected today. The session was devoted to a discussion of hygiene, led by Dr. W. W. Harter of Alliance, O. During the meeting the following will be discussed: "Theory and Practice," Dr. George Hasty, Indianapolis; "Surgery," Dr. E. Anthony, Indianapolis; "Materia Medica," Dr. A. E. Marks, Toledo; "Physiology," Dr. S. F. Heskett, Chicago; "Obstetrics," Dr. L. L. Morey, Vandalia, Ill.; "Gynecology," Dr. E. S. Harroun, Lyons, O. "Microscopy and Histology," Dr. J. Redding, Anderson, Ind.; "Pathology," Dr. J. A. Walls, Richmond, Ind.; "Diseases of Children," Dr. E. M. Dunham, Grand Rapids. The officers are: Drs. J. E. Roop, President; L. L. Loomis and A. J. Marks, Vice-Presidents; A. W. Fisher, Secretary; A. F. Elliot, Treasurer. The reports of the officers will be read today and the new officers elected.

Did Not Steal from Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., May 20.—[Special.]—For six weeks James Rice, Secretary of State, and Collier & Cleveland, a printing firm, have been on trial, charged with criminal conspiracy to defraud the State. Today the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, but at the same time said that gross carelessness had been shown not only by Rice but by Auditor Schwanpeck and Treasurer Stephenson. The evidence showed that the State had paid exorbitant prices for its printing and lithographing.

Baltimore Overall-Makers Assign.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—Julius Stiefel and Benjamin M. Cohen, trading as Stiefel & Cohen, overall manufacturers, as partners and individually, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Henry Sinneborn and Samuel Frank of A. Frank & Sons, trustees. Assets, $60,000; liabilities between $50,000 and $60,000.

The purifying effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are sure and speedy. Take it this month.

A NEW RATE WAR COMMENCED.

Slashing the Tariff from the Seaboard to Chicago—General Marine News.

The war in west-bound traffic from the seaboard to Chicago is on. The Vermont Central lake and rail line, which has been clearing its decks for action for a fortnight past, sent a solid shot yesterday in the direction of the people whom it accuses of cutting rates on New England business by way of New York.

The shot was a reduction in the rail and lake rates to Chicago from New York of from 40 to 30 cents first class. The tariff issued yesterday to go into effect Saturday in cents per 100 pounds is:

Classes.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	50	25	20	15	15	14

The old rate of 40 cents was originally 10 cents lower than the Buffalo rail and lake lines, that differential being allowed the Vermont Central on account of its long lake route from Ogdensburg to Chicago.

For some time the Vermont Central has been tired of the interminable "meetings" in New York to patch up

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—You are hereby ordered to report at the asylum, No. 1st Kinzie-st., Wednesday, May 21, at 8:30 a. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir John H. Matlock. By order L. L. WADSWORTH, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Acting Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890.

It is needless to say that the Aldermen adjourned in time to get to the glove prize-fight. No amount of public business which these men were elected to transact can compare for importance in their estimation with the spectacle of two professional plug-uglies pommeling and disfiguring each other. Probably an ordinary dog-fight would be more attractive to the majority of them than the duties they are expected to perform. Public business and public interests can wait, however pressing they may be, when prize-fighting is on the tapis. On such occasions a motion to adjourn is always in order.

It is calculated by naval experts, from the results of the preliminary trial trip of the Philadelphia, that she will beat the Baltimore's high-speed record. The throwing of the log indicated a maximum of 20¾ knots, and as between now and the time of her final trial trip both her speed and horse-power may be increased. It is believed that she will beat her competitor, to do which she has to make an average run of only 20 1-5 knots, or about 24 miles an hour. If she accomplishes this she can not only beat the Baltimore but overhaul anything in the English fleet with ease. The new torpedo boat Cushing and the steel cruiser Philadelphia promise to be two terrors of the sea.

THE morning one of the numerous *Newses*, with the coöperation of a Justice of the Peace, has demonstrated to Mayor Cregier and Superintendent Marsh how gambling can be effectually suppressed. It did not tackle any small fry. It "went for" the biggest of the gamblers, "Mike" McDonald, whom it refers to as "the leader of Mayor "Cregier's party, the keeper of the Mayor's "political conscience, the champion of all the "vicious elements in Chicago." Now will the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police follow the example set by its quondam organ, raid the gambling houses, and consign the gambling tools to the flames? That is the effective way to suppress gambling.

THE junior Democratic organ coincides with the views of THE TRIBUNE as to the scandalous impropriety of Judge Altgeld's recent interview about political matters. It goes further, even, accusing Altgeld of sinister purposes and devious methods. It says:

> The thing to which we desire to call the attention of Judge Altgeld and of the public is the manifest impropriety of his allowing himself, *not to say causing himself*, to be interviewed *on political subjects*. We may add that we should think prudence would dictate to Judge Altgeld that he should not seek to make himself very conspicuous in any way whatever.

Why? Does the junior organ refer to the Altgeld methods in that damage suit against the city?

THERE are two passages—and only two—in the four-months-old report of City-Attorney Sugg worthy of any attention. One is that in which he says the decisions in the Circuit and Appellate Courts make it "reasonably certain that the railroads will eventually be compelled to pay back to the city all judgments recovered against it by reason of the construction of the viaduct." Then why does not Attorney Sugg or his Law Department press those suits? They have lagged since he came into office. The city, in the meantime, has to pay interest on those damages. The other commendable passage referred to is that in which he says:

> Ordinances are now in force requiring police officers to report defective walks and all street obstructions not properly guarded, but these ordinances have, for some reason or other, become a dead letter.

This is an emphatic condemnation of the existing condition of the police administration of the city. What have Cregier and Marsh to say about it? What are the policemen good for anyway in these days of Cregier and shiftlessness in municipal affairs?

HAS the junior Democratic organ soured on its special pet, D. Copercener Cregier? It looks like it. Monday it had an article asserting of a notorious saloonkeeper recently tried in the Criminal Court on an infamous charge that "the authorities seldom if ever molest him, and his word used [before his last appearance in the Criminal Court] to be as much law around the Harrison Street Police Station as that of the Mayor or Chief of Police." The Harrison Street Station is a typical Cregier Democratic institution. Then again the junior organ says of the Wah-nah-ton, or Wine-and-Whiskies, the pet political organization of the Cregierites, of which Cregier is a member and master of ceremonies, that it is "glaringly undemocratic" and that its avowed object is to "control the masses by conspiracy and deception," and further that it is wholly un-American and that it will not be long before a Wah-nah-ton, such as Cregier, for instance, "is in worse odor than a Ku-Klux, a White Cap, or an Anarchist." One could now expect to see such things in one of the numerous *Newses*, but it was not to be expected such harsh remarks should be made by the whilom special organ.

THE something like 600 bucket-shops which have given up the ghost within the last seven weeks are claimed to have paid an aggregate of nearly $1,000,000 per year for telegraphic service rendered by the Western Union. The retiring of the rest will probably make as much more difference to the receipts of that company, and it would seem to be only a question of a little more time when they will all go. The revenue from these concerns in the past has formed a powerful inducement to the managers of the Western Union to cater to their wishes, and it is no wonder that they have been thought to favor the parasities as far as they could do so consistently with showing a decent front to the Board of Trade of this city and the Stock Exchange of New York, which have been drained dry by the bucket-shop interests. The victory is all the greater for our home institution, which heroically resolved upon the reform and carried it through in the face of misguided opposition from reputable merchants in other places who ought to have known better and done better. The closing up of the bucket-shops of the country will be a reform comparing in importance with what the extinction of the lottery nuisance would be were that effected. Both are of the same piece and pattern as the faro dens which continue to flourish in spite of protests from decent people and repeated exposures by their victims. They have all managed to exist by means of corruption in high places, parting with a liberal proportion of their ill-gotten gains for the purchase of the "protection which is essential to their nefarious success.

BUSINESS is still quiet at the Chicago Stock Exchange, but prices are holding firm. The New York market continues remarkably active and the prices of some securities made further advances yesterday. New York exchange was 40 to 25 cents premium. Sterling was a shade lower. The local money market continues to present a firm front at 6 per cent. Borrowers profess to see certain signs of cheaper money, but bankers all agree that they can see nothing to make rates lower at present.—The Chicago produce markets were less active, and grain weakened early because of fine weather in the West, but reacted in sympathy with wheat strength in New York and St. Louis. There was a good outside demand for that cereal. As compared with Monday pork closed 12½ cents higher, lard and ribs easy, wheat 1¼ cents higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye dull, barley steady, and cash flax 2 cents higher.

AT the time of the adoption of the so-called anti-trust bill in Missouri THE TRIBUNE expressed the opinion that the act would prove worthless as a protection to the people, and this prediction has been fulfilled by the action of the courts in practically invalidating the law. The language of the act was so extreme that it would make an ordinary business partnership an illegal combination. Without the slightest regard to fundamental legal considerations the act sought to compel persons to give testimony which would criminate themselves. The bill also provided that if any companies should fail to file within a certain time affidavits purging themselves of trustism the Secretary of State should proceed to revoke their charters. The revocation of a charter is a judicial act to be performed by a court after listening to testimony and hearing argument, and the Legislature could not confer such authority on the Secretary of State. While there is urgent need for legislation against trusts and trustism, the experience of Missouri proves how easily reckless legislators may overshoot the mark altogether. Legislation against trusts to be constitutional and effective must be kept within certain lines, and when these are overstepped nobody can be better pleased than the trust conspirators themselves. Laws like the Missouri act are worse than useless. They discourage the attempt to get effective and needed legislation to restrain monopoly.

THE McKINLEY BILL AND THE CONSUMER.

What effect will the increased duties of the McKinley bill have on the consumers of the country? How much more in the aggregate will it force them to pay for the leading necessaries of life? When that has been ascertained, and not till then, will it be possible to see the extent of the harm it will do.

The census report of 1880 gives the total value of all articles made that year into which wool entered, including hats, carpets, knit goods, etc., as $340,000,000. Adding to this 10 per cent profit of wholesalers and 25 of retailers, and the cost to the consumers was $468,000,000. As the population has increased fully 30 per cent, and consumption has kept pace with it, the total cost of the woolen home-made goods consumed this year would be $609,000,000. The value of the woolen goods imported during the last fiscal year was $49,000,000, the duties on which were $34,000,000. The cost to the consumer, plus 35 per cent wholesalers' and retailers' profits, was therefore $113,000,000. Hence the total cost to consumers of woolen goods, foreign and domestic, was $722,000,000. The duties on the woolen schedule are raised 20 per cent by the McKinley bill in order to give "protection," the McKinleyites say, to individuals who have not present "protection" enough to enable them to amass speedy fortunes. But if the cost of woolens to consumers is increased only 15 per cent the bill will take from them $108,354,000, or twice their net gain on cheaper sugar. On what grounds do Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin members vote for this enormous tax on their constituents? How will they justify on the stump such a record?

The increased tariff duties on various articles and the administrative bill, which reimposes the duties on packages and inland freights, will increase the cost to consumers from 10 up to 50 per cent.

The total cost of cotton goods to be consumed this year is $380,888,000—$343,350,000 made at home and $37,538,000 imported. An addition of 10 per cent to the price paid would gouge the consumers out of $38,880,000.

The total cost of silk goods to be consumed was $145,315,000, $72,039,000 having been imported, and $73,346,000 made in this country. The McKinley bill would make consumers pay on 10 per cent advance $14,531,000 more for what has ceased to be a luxury and has become a necessity of the whole female population of the United States.

Cutlery and hardware to the value of $77,900,000 will be purchased in 1890. The heavy duties of the McKinley bill on the six millions imported will establish combines and trusts and force up the price of the home-made articles at least 20 per cent, and take $15,580,000 from the pockets of American consumers.

With a present duty of a cent a pound on tin-plate the consumption of tinware in the United States this year will be $85,970,000. The McKinley bill proposes to raise the duty to 2.15 cents a pound. That will add over $12,895,000 to the burdens of the American consumer.

The value of American made glass consumed this year will be $42,345,000, and of imported glass $16,889,000, the total being $59,235,000. The extra McKinley tax on that will be $8,900,000.

The total cost of linen goods to consumers, almost entirely manufactured abroad, will be $54,865,000. The 30 per cent rise on that will amount to $16,458,000. This rascally increase has been inserted in the bill to enable two or three Eastern manufacturers to make a short cut to big fortunes, while their discontented workmen go over to the Democratic party to punish their bosses for not dividing fairly the plunder of consumers.

The total paper bill of the country this year will be fully $110,000,000. If the McKinley duties on wood pulp, which needs no protection, are allowed to stand, there will be an extra paper bill of ten millions, of which the newspapers and their readers will have to stand a good part.

On other items the consumers will have to pay increased bills as follows: Earthenware and china, which will be made more costly by both the tariff and administrative bills to the extent of $4,184,000; furniture will be raised in price by the higher tariff on certain woods, etc., about $4,000,000; and millinery, photographers' supplies, spectacles, grocers' supplies, sugar of milk for sick children, Sumatra tobacco coverings for cigars, increased duties on fertilizing materials, on lime and cement, etc.; total, $10,000,000. This makes a grand total of $241,000,000, and any one can see that dozens of articles the cost of which will be increased are omitted. In the bright light of these facts can it be said the McKinley bill is a good thing for the consumer? The people of the West will be mulcted in a large part of this enormous fine on consumers. How will Western Congressmen justify their votes for the imposition of those additional taxes on their constituents when they ask for reëlection?

CAUSE OF THE ADVANCING PRICE OF SILVER.

The New York metal market reports show that within the last month silver has sold higher than the average rate for any year since 1885. There have been also some large arrivals of silver bars from England. It is claimed that the advance in price and the importations of silver bullion are to be attributed solely to the prospect of the adoption by Congress of a free coinage bill or something that will approach it closely, thereby making this a silver money country like China, India, and Mexico. Within the last three or four weeks every day has added to the proofs that this Congress will not adjourn without changing the law so as to greatly enlarge the coinage of silver, but the bullion market has not advanced accordingly, but has shown a reaction right in the face of the most favorable reports from Washington. For the week from April 26 to May 2 the price of silver per troy ounce was as follows in the London and New York markets, the latter being quoted at rates equivalent to the London commercial prices:

	Sterling exchange.	London, pence.	New York, cents.
April 26	4.86	48	1.03½
April 28	4.86	48	1.03
April 29	4.86	48	1.03
April 30	4.86	46 9-16	1.01⅝
May 1	4.86	46 9-16	1.01½
May 2	4.86	46¾	1.01⅝

There was certainly nothing in the reports from Washington during the above week in regard to the Silver bill to account for a drop in London from 48 pence to 46¾. A recovery followed, however, and the quotations for last week show the price in London is now nearly as good as it was in the latter part of April and in New York a trifle better, the quotations being as follows:

	Sterling exchange.	London, pence.	New York, cents.
May 10	4.86	47¼	1.03
May 12	4.86	47¼	1.03
May 13	4.86	47¼	1.03
May 14	4.86	47⅛	1.03
May 15	4.86	47⅛	1.03¼
May 16	4.86	47⅛	1.03½

With the assurance of liberal coinage legislation growing stronger day by day it would seem that there must have been other influences at work to account for the sensitive state of the silver market. The explanation may be found perhaps in part not in anything relating to the Silver Coinage bill but in the proposition of the McKinley committee to put duties of 1½ cents a pound on the silver-lead ores imported into the United States from Mexico and extensively used for fluxing purposes. The duty proposed is prohibitory and will exclude the ores altogether. This in turn would cause the suspension of work in many American mines which now have a small margin of profit and could not be operated if smelting charges were advanced, as would certainly be the case if Mexican ores were excluded. Exclusion of fluxing ores would probably stop work altogether in a number of smelteries and shut down enough mines to lessen greatly the production of silver and of course enhance the price. After the agreement of the Republican caucus on a silver bill and the report of the McKinley committee the bullion market advanced strongly, but a reaction followed when marked hostility was manifested to the silver-lead provision of the tariff bill. More votes were had in support of a motion to strike this provision from the tariff bill than in any other attack yet made on the scheme of the Ways and Means Committee. In the debate in the House Monday Congressman Hopkins of Illinois said there was a man in the gallery who would leave $1,000,000 richer if it was decided to retain the provision putting a duty on silver-lead ores. The proposition, although denounced as one "for the millionaires and the combines," was sustained by the House, and the probability of its final adoption will help strengthen the silver market by reducing the output of the metal. With a certainty that the coinage is to be greatly increased and a probability that tariff legislation will reduce the supply by compelling many mines to shut down the Colorado mine-owners and others not dependent on Mexican ores for fluxing purposes will be in a situation to command greatly advanced prices for their product.

A SQUARE ISSUE ON PROHIBITION OF DRINKING.

After describing the prohibition movement in Iowa, which was directed originally against the saloons and had the abolition of the dramshop as its avowed purpose, the Des Moines *Register* says:

> Then some of the more radical Prohibitionists came to the front, displacing the reasonable and conservative men, and they put a new burden upon the law. They declared that it must not only shut up the dramshops, but it must allow no one to drink a glass of beer under any circumstances. In other words, it must not only abolish the saloon system, but it must make and keep men sober by force. They proposed to have the law take the place of the Gospel. They interfered when a man wanted to buy a case of beer to be kept in his own cellar. They are now demanding that Congress shall help the State make it impossible to sell liquor legally, even by the case, for use in a man's own home. Some of them may protest that they don't intend to prevent a man from putting a bottle of beer on his table with his dinner. But if they are willing to give him that permission, where is he to get his bottle?

Until two years ago the Iowa Prohibitory law recognized the exclusive authority of Congress over foreign commerce and also the right of citizens of that State to import liquors for their own use. This statement may excite surprise in some quarters, and may be disputed, but the following from the recent "original package" decision of the Federal Supreme Court will show there is no room for controversy about the matter:

> Prior to 1888 the statutes of Iowa permitted the sale of foreign liquors imported under the laws of the United States, provided the sale was by the importer in the original casks or packages and in quantities not less than those in which they were required to be imported.

In other words, the Iowa law up to two years ago did not conflict with the Federal Constitution, and the Supreme Court now says nothing more than that certain additions to the act made since 1887 are invalid. The principal change made in the Iowa law was the repeal of the provision authorizing the importation and sale of liquor in the original package. Up to two years ago such a provision was part and parcel of the prohibitory system in Iowa, and the law seemed to be directed against public dramshops and not against the right of individuals to import liquor and use it in their homes. Thousands of persons who used beer, wine, or other liquor themselves had nevertheless been induced to coöperate with the Prohibitionists in attempting to have the dramshops legislated out of existence. The original Prohibitory law, which bore so heavily on the saloon, and which recognized the right of individuals to import liquors for their own use, was in reality nothing more than an anti-dramshop act, and the Prohibitionists seemed for a time to be content with it as such. Now, however, they declare "disastrous" a decision of the Supreme Court which merely requires them to put the law back into the condition in which they themselves had kept it up to two years ago. They are required also to put liquors imported into Iowa from other States on the same footing as though brought from foreign countries.

The repeal of the provision as to importation of liquors was not only a departure from the original anti-dramshop policy sanctioned by the people, but, as the Federal Supreme Court has since determined, it involved a violation of the National Constitution. Equally indirect was the manner in which the act pretended not to interfere with an individual's right to use liquor while endeavoring to make it impossible for him to obtain it. This sort of evasion will not serve any longer. Under the recent decision Iowa has precisely the same control over dramshops as she had until two years ago, and which up to that time seemed entirely satisfactory to the Prohibitionists. The Supreme Court now requires them to recognize the right of importation just as they did voluntarily prior to 1888, and before the attempt to wrest the law from its original purpose. Defeated in the indirect and evasive attempt to reach the drinker over the shoulders of common carriers and liquor dealers the Iowa Prohibitionists have appealed for legislation by Congress to make a square issue, and attempt to prevent the use of liquor as a beverage by the citizen for his own use at any time or place. This will simplify the issue and settle the question of personal liberty.

A GLANCE AT CANAL HISTORY.

Forty years ago the water routes were nearly the sole means of commercial communication in the interior of the United States. The steamboat was then in its glory as a means for passenger travel on lakes and rivers, and the more slow-going sailer or the snail-like barge were depended on for the carrying of merchandise where it was not done by wagon. Since then the development of the railroad business has not only opened up vast areas not to be reached by the water routes, but has proceeded so far that it is crowding them out of their usefulness. The boatmen on the Erie Canal find it hard work to compete with the railroad carrier, though they are now able to work free of toll. The charges on the Illinois and Michigan Canal have been reduced one-half since the days before the war, when its annual traffic included 8,640,000 bushels of corn, 1,145,000 bushels of oats, 77,800,000 feet of lumber, and yielded a revenue of some $300,000. At present nine-tenths of its tonnage is contributed by the stone boats which bring building materials from the quarries to this city, and half the remainder is contributed by the Norton mills at Lockport. All else is cut out by close competition on the part of the railroads, and especially the one that runs most nearly parallel with the canal, the boats on which are nearly worthless property in consequence.

How much the latter will concede to draw away business from its old-time superior and now rival is shown by a glance at the rates recently charged on lumber going over the Rock Island railroad. Three cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to points along the canal and five cents to Peoria are low. But the rate to Geneseo was 16 cents, though that point is equidistant with Peoria from this city. But it is nearly a score of miles away from the canal, and that fact makes a big difference. Rates in the other direction are correspondingly depressed, so that corn can now be brought to Chicago from points on the Illinois River at two and one-half and from canal points at two cents per bushel.

Even the lake route between Chicago and the East is often pressed hard by the competition of the iron horse. How much of a decline has been forced in that direction may be inferred by a glance at the figures of thirty-two years ago. In December, 1857, the railroads charged on the barrel of flour $1.75 from Chicago to New York and $1.90 to Boston. They then quoted 45 cents per 100 pounds on grain to New York as an inside rate, claiming they could not pay charges and interest at anything less than that. They have recently been content to carry grain at 15 cents and flour at proportionate figures. And it is probable that rate pays them as well as three times as much did a third of a century ago. It certainly would if they had to pay interest only on the actual cash value of the road and equipment.

If anything else were needed to show the important influence exerted by the interior water routes in shaping the policy of the railroads it might be supplied by citing the demoralization in the latter in the Northwest by the increasing competition of the Lake Superior route to the seaboard, and in a smaller degree by the movement of corn down the Mississippi. And the bearish power of the canals is not to be despised. But the latter no longer pay sufficiently to warrant the expenditure of large sums in widening and deepening them for commercial purposes, still less for the digging of new ones. The deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal is necessary as a sanitary measure, and may bring some increase of transportation advantage, but the latter will only be incidental and probably would not prove to be worth a tithe of the money expended on the work.

AN OFFER TO WESTERN TARIFF PROHIBITION PAPERS.

Horace Greeley was once moved to ask, "more in sorrow than in anger," the "reason "for that inscrutable dispensation of Divine "Providence" which allowed a large number of the papers of his own political faith to be edited by a pack of fools. The question, which was never answered, is as pertinent today as when first sadly asked by Greeley.

There are a number of tariff prohibition newspapers scattered throughout the West, some of them in Illinois, whose editors are not merely supporting the McKinley bill—increasing the war tariff on the common needs of life—as if it were the only tariff gospel, but who are asserting that those who do not follow their example are "traitors" who must be editorially excommunicated from the party.

There is not, however, one of these individuals whom a high tariff working on a weak brain has brought to this state of imbecility who has explained what good the increased duties of the McKinley bill will do him, his readers, few or many, his town, his county, Congressional district, or State.

Though often asked by THE TRIBUNE to tell who in their neighborhood would be benefited by increasing the duties on the goods he purchased and how it would help the town generally, they have refused to answer. Their only reply has been to drool out something more about "treason" and "traitors." Yet THE TRIBUNE makes another appeal to the whole pack of these Littlewits and Scantbrains. It throws open its columns to their muddled intellects. It will print from each of them a brief letter—written as intelligently as he knows how—telling what persons in his "neck of woods" will be helped more than he will be harmed by the heightened taxes on the necessaries of life as provided in the McKinley bill. Is not that a fair proposition?

They are for a bill which will take millions from the people of the Western States and turn it over to Eastern manufacturers who are already rolling in riches, but whom no amount of wealth can deprive of the greed for more. These Western editors are doing their best to fill to overflowing, at the expense of their own readers, the pockets of men who are so swollen by prosperity that, modifying the words of Vanderbilt, they have taken as their motto, "The consumer be damned." Instead of working for the Western farmer and town or village workman, these false editors work for and fawn on these insolent money barons because they love "the thrift that follows fawning." Farmers with mortgaged farms, villagers with shrinking incomes, cannot pay for editorials defending their interests. Eastern multi-millionaires can.

ARE THEY TWO OF A KIND?

All the Democratic papers in New York and the Democratic press in general throughout the country have joined in a concentrated attack upon Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. They charge that he abstracted over $300,000 of the public money from the Treasury of that State some years ago, gambled in stocks and lost it, and that he was only saved from the consequences of his act by Don Cameron, Magee, and Wayne MacVeagh, who came to his financial rescue; that he gambled again and won and replaced the money. It is admitted every cent of it was restored, but that he refuses to resign his offices. This is one side of the picture.

Here is the other. Republicans say, based on the charges of Democrats, that Col. Brice, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Senator from Ohio, and originally a citizen of that State and now of Wall street, a professional stock-gambler, bought Coal-Oil Payne's seat in the Senate of the Democratic Legislature, for which he paid big money. It is also charged that he evaded the payment of his taxes in Allen County, Ohio, for half a dozen years, thus defrauding the State Treasury of over $160,000, not one cent of which has yet been paid back. The money which Quay is alleged to have taken from the Treasury has been returned; the money which Brice is alleged to have taken has not been refunded.

The cases, it will be observed, are very similar. Both Quay and Brice are Colonels, both are National Chairmen, both are United States Senators, both are charged with the abstraction of about the same amount of public money, and the stories remain uncontradicted in each case. Quay maintains a persistent silence and will not explain anything, neither will he deny nor admit. Brice maintains a similar silence and will not tell whether he bought his seat nor how much he paid for it, or whether he cheated the State out of his taxes. Now, if both sides are correct as to the other fellow, if both these professional machine politicians and stock gamblers are guilty, should there not be four resignations sent in promptly? Should not Quay resign a committee Chairmanship and a Senatorship and Brice keep up the parallel by a couple of resignations of the same kind? If it is a case of pot calling the kettle black certainly the country does not want either the pot or the kettle any longer. If any one of the utensils is black we should know whether it is the pot or the kettle. If neither of them is black then certainly they ought to establish their real color, as otherwise huge injustice is being done to a very worthy pot and a very exemplary kettle.

HOW WEST-SIDERS COULD REACH JACKSON PARK.

It has been stated that if Jackson Park were chosen as the site for the Fair one or two shore railroads would have a monopoly of the business of carrying persons to and from the grounds, and that whatever they might do they would be unable to meet the demand on them. Such reasoning as this leaves out of the reckoning entirely the Fort Wayne road. That line, with its depot on the west bank of the South Branch at Monroe street, and running in the West Division a mile before it crosses to the South Side, and which is now laying two additional tracks on Stewart avenue to accommodate its suburban business, can easily get permission to make a loop track which shall carry it to Jackson Park. When it has secured that privilege it will be in a position to furnish quick and cheap transportation to the Fair to a multitude of West-Siders. With few exceptions all the West Side cable and horse car lines coming from the northwest, west, or southwest pass within a block or so of a spot where a Fort Wayne train can be taken. It will not be necessary for the West-Siders to cross the South Branch to take a steam-car; they can be accommodated in their own division. The same Fort Wayne road will also meet the requirements of the immense population lying south of Twenty-second street and west of Clark who do not want to go east to the cable-cars. Nor must it be forgotten that the Fort Wayne operates the Pan Handle road, which runs on Kinzie street to Rockwell street, just west of Western avenue, and then south on Rockwell through the Seventeenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, and then south through the Twelfth and Tenth Wards into the Sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth, where it can loop into Jackson Park by a switch around to the east, near Sixty-third street, and reach the Fair-ground; thus accommodating 100,000 West-Siders whom the Fort Wayne could not care for. Nor must it be forgotten that the Rock Island is in a position to care for a vast number of residents of the South Side, especially in the densely populated district below Twenty-second street. A little reflection will show that there are several roads that can reach Jackson Park if necessary, and that the two named are peculiarly West Side lines, running southward.

COMMANDER McCALLA'S SENTENCE.

The sentence passed by court-martial upon Commander McCalla of the Enterprise was deserved and not severe enough. He was found guilty on all of the charges brought against him, and these charges included:

> Striking another person in the navy; inflicting improper punishments; maltreatment of persons subject to his orders; conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, and violation of the articles requiring him to read to the ship's crew at proper intervals the articles for the government of the navy.

The sentence, which the Secretary of the Navy has approved, is suspension from rank and duty for three years, during which time he loses half his pay and all opportunities for promotion.

The charges brought against Commander McCalla were much more severe than those upon which Lieut. Steele of the army was recently tried in this city. This is nearly always the case, for naval officers are more inclined to be harsh in their discipline and despotic in their treatment of men, not necessarily because sailors are harder to govern than soldiers, but because the opportunities are more favorable for it in the navy than in the army. The latter is always in the public view and the country hears from it every day and knows what is transpiring, while a naval vessel usually makes long cruises and may be absent from port for many long months with very long intervals of communication. If a commander is cruelly inclined the chances are that he will give way to his inclinations, as it may be many months before his victims can make complaint even if they are so disposed. For this reason there has always been more cruelty in the navy than in the army, and there is greater temptation to a commander to be autocratic. But discipline is one thing and brutality is another. An officer who is not capable of governing himself is not fit to govern others, and the sooner he is removed from his position the better. The policy pursued by Commander McCalla shows that he is entirely lacking in executive capacity, whatever may be his theories or his knowledge as a bureau officer. A place may be found for him eventually upon shore, where he can give the department the benefit of his services, for it is understood he is excellently fitted for bureau work. That he does not meet the requirements of a disciplinarian and is not qualified to manage a crew, especially a crew at all inclined to be insubordinate, is clear enough. His punishment may seem light, but will serve as a useful lesson to other commanders in the service.

ONE WAY TO SETTLE THE RACE ISSUE.

A prominent firm of contractors in Pittsburg, Pa., has decided to substitute negro laborers for Italians. A force of 100 has already been put to work with such excellent results that the contractors have decided to gradually do away with Italian laborers altogether. Other contractors who have been watching the experiment are preparing to do the same, and thousands of Southern negroes may yet be provided with the opportunity to earn their living in Western Pennsylvania, thus helping to solve the race problem. The inducements for them to come North will be very strong, of course, as they will not only have plenty of work at good wages, but they will be better treated than they are now and will not be deprived of the rights which are guaranteed them by law. Both in the interests of labor and of humanity it is to be hoped the experiment will prove successful and that large numbers of them will come North, where they will be entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and where they can also support themselves and their families.

CALIFORNIA is moving vigorously in the matter of having a distinctively State exhibit at the World's Fair. The people there are of the impression that they may never again have a Fair so near them, and hence it is for their interest to improve the opportunity to the utmost. They want plenty of space to erect a California building, as well as ample and handsome representation in the general exhibit, and they propose to send 100,000 of their own people to see it. Numerous special features have been suggested, among them a relief map of the State, a model of the Yosemite Valley with fall of real water, one of the big trees 300 feet high set up on the grounds in sections, a miniature forest, a display of historical relics, horticultural products, wines, and raisins, mining products with stamp mills in operation, agricultural products, an aquarium and floral display, and the complete processes of silk culture and mining machinery in active operation. In a speech made before the State Board of Trade recently ex-Gov. Perkins held out assurances that the Legislature would appropriate at least $250,000 to help on the work, and that all the boards of trade, manufacturers' associations, and produce exchanges will also contribute liberally. It is evident that California is going to make a monster display, and if possible take the lead among all the States. She is coming with a rush and ample preparation should be made to receive and accommodate her.

AFTER the disastrous Ohio election of last November Mr. Murat Halstead arose hurriedly and betook himself to a "cave of gloom" in the distant City of Brooklyn. As he had turned over his State to the free-trade Democracy, which at once proceeded to gerrymander it most villainously, it was wise that he should remain secluded from the public gaze till he had "brought forth fruits meet for repentance." This he has not yet done. His State is still unredeemed. It is, therefore, a little brash for him to attack at this early hour either Congressman Butterworth or the editor of THE TRIBUNE because they are not warm in the support of the tariff-prohibition bill prepared by McKinley. Nor will McKinley accept it as an apology for the gerrymander which may deprive him of his seat, and for which Mr. Halstead will have to shoulder much of the responsibility. Nor can it be said to be altogether in good taste for a recent convert to tariff prohibition to lecture those who were protectionists while he was still a Cobden-Club free-trader. The member of the Cobden Club, the orator on whose free-trade lips delighted Englishmen once hung, the erratic follower of the erratic Greeley, is hardly the man to set himself up as a dictator at the present moment. The backmost of back seats befits him best until after he has spent a proper time in sackcloth and ashes for his shocking political blunders.

THE St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has issued a bulletin stating that the crisis in spring wheat is over for the present. This means that the fall of moisture has been sufficiently copious over the greater part of the Northwest within the last few days to remove apprehension of crop failure from drought in that region. The pluvial visitation is all the more welcome for the severe discouragements experienced by the farmers there for two years. A good crop the coming autumn would be a real blessing, especially if it can be sold at the better prices which have recently prevailed for the cereal in this and other markets. The only thing that now remains to be feared as preventing an abundant harvest is the possibility that early frosts will catch part of the grain before it has matured after starting to grow in a late season. But the next three months may go far towards placing the crop out of the way of harm from this cause and also give to the people of that region reason for rejoicing over a much better yield of other cereals than has hitherto fallen to their lot. One of the best facts in the improved prospects of the Northwest is the greater diversification of crop culture which has been inspired by the idea that it was not well to depend altogether on wheat.

THIS Mr. Bynum of Indiana appears to be a singularly grotesque and unpleasant person. Do the Democrats intend to make a hero of him?

THE Savannah *News* is "under the impression that the Atlanta *Constitution* cribs more matter than any other paper in the country." If this doesn't fill all the air of Georgia with the wild, hoarse clangor of war the spirit of a once mighty people has become dull and sodden and the Empire State of the South has fallen from its high estate.

I MADE a mistake when I went to Congress. Et I'd started out as Shurriff I might 'a' been in the Presidential cheer long ago, b'gosh!—*Statesman Lawler.*

CHICAGO dressed beef has triumphed over all its enemies. Senator Vest's life has been a failure. He will never smile again except in the mechanical, glassy, gurgling way peculiar to Democratic politicians.

CAPT. COMISKEY'S all-star combination, let it be proudly said, was not defeated yesterday. It rained.

STATESMAN LAWLER'S ambition now is to reform the orthography of the Cook County Shrievalty. He will hanker for the office quite a spell before he gets it.

AND now our sympathies go out to Tacoma.

WHAT that horny-handed old agriculturist, Ben Butler, doesn't know about farms and farm mortgages is hardly worth knowing, sir.

MCKINLEY'S BILL is still in the ring, but somewhat groggy. If he isn't knocked out today it will be because of his superior wind, as it were.

IF Miss Dorothy Tennant rejected Stanley at first because he dyed his hair she was a young woman of sense. Stanley's gray hairs ought to have brought him wisdom enough to show him the foolishness of trying to conceal them. He is old enough to know better than to dye for love, and has probably quit sailing under false colors by this time.

A PHILADELPHIA street railway company has promulgated the order in sharp and positive terms that tobacco-chewers must not use the floor of any of its cars for a cuspidor, and conductors have been instructed to see that the order is enforced. Philadelphia is a clean hundred years ahead of many a city that makes faces at her.

THE name of Jackson has not lost its charm for Chicago Democratic Aldermen.

SIX miles square of Lake, and no water!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Getting Even.

Mrs. Billus (to peddler)—"Only $7.50 for that piece of cloth? Enough of it to make a suit of clothes for my husband? If you can sell it for that price you stole it. Clear out!"

Peddler (unrolling same piece of cloth at office of Mr. Billus shortly afterward)—"Never mind how I got the goods. There's enough of it to make a splendid dress for your wife. I need just $1A. Is it a go?"

Mr. Billus—"Yes, I'll take it."

Would Not Conflict.

"I am requested to announce," observed the good pastor, "that an ice-cream and strawberry festival, with charades, tableaux, and an instructive little drama written expressly for the occasion, will be given at Arcadia Hall next Wednesday evening for the benefit of the poor. It is true," he added, wiping his spectacles and looking mildly over the congregation, "that we always hold our prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, but ap experience of some years in judging the size of audiences enables me to say that no outside entertainment or attraction can make the attendance at our prayer-meeting any smaller than its regular average. Hence I have no objection to making this announcement. The collection for the heathen—in other lands—will now be taken up."

Following a Precedent.

Police Magistrate—"John Perjones, the evidence shows that you were drunk on the streets. You do not seem to be sober even yet. As this appears to be your first offense, however, I shall let you off this time, with the hope that the disgrace you have already suffered will be sufficient punishment. Don't let this happen again."

Prisoner—"May I ask y'r hon'r a question?"

"What do you wish to ask?"

"Izh y'r hon'r—or—Republic'n 'r Dem'crat?"

"I don't know that it makes any difference to you, sir, what my politics is, but I am generally understood to be a Republican."

(Stiffening up) "Then, shir, I wish to shay, ash a Dem'crat, that I take thish rep—repr'mand ash a dec'ration of honor!"

So It Seems.

When a plaintiff pants for damages,
And an action institutes,
Plain breaches of promise will furnish the stuff
For dozens of costly suits.

PERSONALS.

Mary Anderson will have for one of her bridesmaids a daughter of Lord Lytton. The rest of the cast for the wedding is not announced.

Ex-President Hayes is said to be worth nearly a million dollars. He was not a poor man when he was elected President, and the enormous increase in value of the property he owns in various Ohio cities has made him rich.

Ex-Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, who wants the Democratic nomination for Governor, finds it convenient to say: "I am not opposed to Mr. Cleveland or any other Democrat. I have made no combination of any kind or character against him.

Louise Michel, the "stormy petrel of French politics," has a flaring red face, an egg-shaped forehead, and straggling ringlets of hair falling loosely on her neck. She dresses in black, and wears neither flowers nor jewelry. Nobody would buy a ticket on Louise, straight or for place, in a beauty contest.

William Waldorf Astor, since he became the richest man in America, has the gloomiest expression of face conceivable, his former cheerful demeanor having entirely departed. His head hangs forward like that of a man who is weighed down by responsibilities, and his eyebrows are drawn together in an almost querulous fashion.

Emperor William has taken into his own hands the management of his private fortune, and it is asserted that a short time back he negotiated a loan of 300,000 marks, assured by a mortgage on a house in the Leibnitzstrasse in Berlin. Before concluding the purchase the Emperor visited the house several times, so as to be sure of his bargain. The loan was made out of the savings from the Emperor

from the accused. The charges against Mr. Quay have been urged so empathically, and by the use of dates, figures, and details the case against him has been made to appear so strong, that he has no alternative. In justice to himself, and, above all, in justice to the Republican party, he must prove that he has been foully slandered by the *World* and its associates, or he must resign his Chairmanship of the National Committee. There is no middle course. Valuable as Mr. Quay's services have been to the Republican party it cannot afford to carry a man in his position who is tainted with suspicion, and it is an undeniable fact that his innocence is yet to be demonstrated.

The logic of the situation is incontrovertible. Mr. Quay must either do something or say something, and that without delay.—*Rochester Democrat (Rep.), May 16.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The ninth Cincinnati May Musical Festival opened last night with the largest and most elegant audience that has attended a similar event for ten years. It was a reminder of the days when the festival was a novelty and everybody interested in music attended. Nearly 5,000 people were present, and the management say it was the largest opening night they ever had. There was a brilliant display of elegant toilets, and representatives of the musical taste of many of the large cities graced the occasion.

Artistically, the performance last night of "The Messiah" has never been excelled. The same masterly oratorio has been heard in Music-Hall during Christmas week with much more brilliant and commendable effect. "The Messiah" has been annually sung in Cincinnati, and the presentation last night was critically and intelligently judged by a large majority of the audience. Lloyd, the great English tenor, who made his début in America at the Cincinnati Festival two years ago, confirmed and intensified the impression which he made then. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception and his singing was almost above adverse criticism. Mr. Whitney, the eminent basso, who is a fixture of Cincinnati festivals, was at a disadvantage from a severe cold. Mlle. De Vere was somewhat of a disappointment, while the work of the chorus could hardly be accepted as the best it is capable of doing.

It was not a festival performance, if the term means a performance out of the ordinary. It was, on the whole, weighted down with a feeling of perfunctoriness which came near destroying the cheeriness with which the public grave the festival welcome. So great was the contrast between expectation and realization that one could not help feeling that on this occasion, at least, critical obligations were a most complacent burden. Possibly too much reliance was placed on the supposed familiarity of the choir with the work, but the judgment which is obliged to look at these festival concerts as the result of two years of study can hardly accept the explanation as sufficient. It is certainly not a justification here that all merit might have been found, in compensating measure, in the constitution of the choir. And thus it was looked for in vain.

Doubtless a dozen performances of "The Messiah" last winter in cities of no pretense to musical superiority were better in the choral department to that of the famous Cincinnati Festival Association last night. The quality of tone emitted by the choir was not beautiful, the attack was listless, the volume ineffective.

The instrumental forces, a band of 120 musicians, mostly tried and true men from New York, were superb, and the performance of the Pastoral Symphony was something to be remembered, but the accompaniments were not as finished as they ought to have been. There was something wrong with the magic of Thomas' beat.

The financial success of the festival is assured.

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The Detroit Philharmonic Club, assisted by Mr. William H. Sherwood, the well-known pianist, will give a concert at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Auditorium Recital Hall, under the auspices of the Chicago Conservatory. The program includes the following numbers: Quintets by Beethoven and Von Dittersdorf; introduction to "Otho Visconti," Act III. (arranged for quartet) Frederic Grant Gleason; quintet for piano and strings, Robert Schumann.

The Bostonians showed such extreme partiality for the Strauss compositions at the first two concerts in the music-hall last week that Manager Blakely was obliged to rearrange the program to conform to the tastes of the audiences. The entrancing Strauss dances captured everybody and Wagner, Brahms, and their like were for the time forgotten. Maybe the same thing will happen in Chicago at the Auditorium concerts.

A good variety entertainment is furnished by the Valdis Sisters' company at the People's. The best feature is the daring trapeze performance of the Valdis Sisters themselves. The remainder of the program is fairly interesting.

Miss Alice King Livingston of Frohman's Lyceum Theater has surrounded herself with members of the Lyceum Theater for her production of "Jack Gordon, Knight Errant," next week in Buffalo.

Mrs. John Drew has arranged to extend her contracts with the company engaged for Buckstone's comedy, "Married Life," and will probably be one of the attractions of next month in this city.

Mr. James O'Neill is busy giving the finishing touches to "The Dead Heart" at Hooley's. The sale of seats will open tomorrow.

Ezra Kendall will revive his familiar farce "A Pair of Kids" next week at the Windsor.

The last four nights and matinée of "Faust Up to Date" are announced.

TRIGILLO SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

The Notorious Desperado Now on Trial at Las Vegas.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., May 20.—[Special.]—A large number of people are in town today to witness the White Cap cases which were set for trial in the District Court. There was a report that Porfirio Trigilio, the outlaw and the leader of a gang of desperadoes, would come into town and surrender himself. About 11 o'clock Don Eugerio Romero, former Sheriff, drove up to the court-house in a buggy, and with him was the outlaw, who had surrendered himself to the Sheriff upon his assurance that he should be protected. When they arrived at the temple of justice Trigilio, accompanied by the Sheriff, made his way through the crowd to the court-room. While waiting during the recess of the court his father and mother and fully fifty other relatives filed in, one at a time, to shake him by the hand and assure him that they would stand by him. The prosecutor arraigned the prisoner on four counts. The indictments were read and translated by Court Interpreter Lucero, being for carrying a deadly weapon, discharging firearms inside a settlement, and resisting an officer, to all of which Porfiro pleaded not guilty. The general feeling now seems to be that Trigilio's misdoings have been greatly exaggerated.

TO ENTERTAIN ROYAL TRAVELERS.

Preparations to Receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 20.—[Special.]—The steamship Abyssinia, having on board their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, is expected daily. The party will be met by Mayor Grant and the Reception Committee and transferred to the city by the tug Lorne. Arrangements have been made to give a demonstration in connection with the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

Another Use for Electricity.

The London *Engineering* reports an interesting trial of electricity for the conversion of hides into leather which took place in Bermondsey Wednesday. The tanning was accomplished in a revolving drum twelve feet in diameter and eight feet long, rotating at eight revolutions a minute. Turpentine and tannic acid were used to saturate the hides, and a strong current of electricity was caused to flow from a metal band which runs around the interior of one end of the drum to a corresponding band on the other end. The drum, after revolving five days, was opened and the leather appeared to be of excellent quality. This system shortens the process of tanning from months to days, and seems to be a successful revival of an experiment made at Buda-Pesth ten years ago.

California Enthusiastic Over the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—The Chamber of Commerce met today to arrange for California's exhibit to the Chicago World's Fair. It was decided that the directors of each State organization should form local organizations and call a meeting for general State representation. The preliminary meeting will be held next week. Much enthusiasm was manifested tonight. Californians consider that the exhibition will be of incalculable advantage to this State. Gov. Waterman today appointed as California's Commissioners to the Fair M. H. De Young, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, and Col. William Forsyth, the millionaire raisin-grower of Fresno, with George Heazelton, proprietor of the *Evening Post*, and William M. Bunker of the *Report* as alternates.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, and superior in strength, economy, and medicinal merit

THE LAST DAY OF DEBATE

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF BILL RECEIVES ITS FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Father of the Measure Battles in the Amendments—The California Members Take Up the Sugar Clause—Mr. Cannon of Illinois Makes Some Thrusts at the Pacific Coast Millionaire Sugar Importers—Members Drop Into Verse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Special.]—This, the closing day of the tariff debate, was a bad day for amendments. All those not offered by the Ways and Means Committee were promptly defeated by the Republicans, and the bill will be passed tomorrow as it stands. The Republican members were present in full force.

After a conference had been ordered on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, the House went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Grosvenor in the chair, on the tariff bill. Mr. Henderson's amendment abolishing the minimum punishment for violation of the internal revenue laws was rejected. So was that of Mr. Cowles repealing the tobacco tax.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment providing that iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas argued in favor of the amendment, protesting against the proposed increase of duty on cotton ties.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana regarded the bill as a direct blow at the cotton-growing interests of the South. The burden on the cotton producers would be increased nearly $1,000,000 a year. The life of a cotton tie was one year, and thus the duty had to be paid yearly. The life of a steel rail was ten years, and thus the duty must be paid once in a decade.

Mr. Stewart of Georgia said that the effect of this provision of the bill would be to bear heavily upon the colored laborers of the South.

Mr. Hare of Texas argued that the high duty proposed practically amounted to an export tax.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania contended that it was in the interest of the colored laborer of the South, as well as in the interest of every laborer in the land, that such duties should be imposed as would give employment to the people of the United States.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan said that if the bill passed the cotton tie industry would be established in this country.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio could see no reason why hoop-iron used for cotton ties should be dutiable at any lower rate than hoop-iron used for any other purpose.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas moved to fix the duty on cotton ties at 40 per cent ad valorem. Lost.

ATTACKING THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Mr. McKenna, Republican, of California, moved to amend the sugar schedule, reducing the existing schedule 95 per cent and establishing the dividing line at No. 13, Dutch standard, instead of at No. 16, as in the present bill. He then attacked this feature of the McKinley bill.

He said that his amendment made a reduction on the existing duty on sugar of about 33 per cent. It secured to the refiners of this country the refining of sugar between 13 and 16, which the pending bill unpatriotically sent to foreign refiners. As contrasted with the Mills bill the amendment was a reduction; as contrasted with the present bill it was not a case of lowering or increasing rates, but it was a case of a change of policy. The pending bill in all particulars except the sugar schedule was brave and strong. In the sugar schedule it was timid, time-serving, and weak. In the sugar schedule the bill refused to one industry the Republican principle.

The Chicago platform enumerated the ways and means of reducing the revenue, and declared that the internal revenue system should be destroyed rather than that any part of the protective system should be surrendered. The sugar industry was part of the protective system. It was surrendered by this bill. The sugar schedule pointed as directly as ever free-trader pointed to the benefit of buying in the cheapest market. [Democratic applause.]

Wool was not produced to the extent of our wants, and no one could predict when it would be. [Democratic applause.]

"It was today a declining industry [Democratic applause], and had been given an increased protection in this bill because it was a declining industry; and yet it was called the "keystone of the arch of protection." If the committee was right on the position taken by it in its report the duty on wool was a charge on the consumer. [Democratic applause.]

The Republican party could not make sugar the scapegoat of the surplus without involving the protective system itself. The bill made sugar a contraband in the protective system. It made the sugar industry a parasite on the Treasury by the granting of a bounty. It put the sugar business under police inspection and thrust into its affairs the spies of the Revenue Department. If the bounty principle were correct, why not apply it to other things? [Democratic applause.] Why not apply it to tin plate [laughter] and save at once, if the committee was right (he was only repeating its reasons, not indorsing them), $7,000,000 in revenue and taxation? Then we would have cheap tin to go with cheap sugar. Why not apply it to linen goods, which we did not produce, and give the people cheap linen to go with cheap tin and cheap sugar? [Laughter.] Why not apply it to wool until that article was produced in this country to the extent of the people's wants? [Democratic laughter.] Think of the splendid political effect upon the Republican party when it was enabled to point with pride, as all parties pointed, to the workingman and the farmer sitting down to a cheap breakfast in a cheap suit of clothes. [Laughter.]

MR. CANNON AFTER THE CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRES.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois in opposing the amendment referred to what he termed the fallacious position taken by the gentleman from California. That position was specious and dangerous. If he (Cannon) could not give a reason in harmony with the Republican platform and with the principles of protection why sugar should be placed on the free list he would forsake his position. The position of the Republican party touching the protective system was to relieve from duty those articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which could not be produced at home. Sugar was a foreign product which could not be produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to supply the home market. Last year the duty on sugar was $56,000,000. The production of the United States was one-eighth of the consumption.

The gentlemen on the other side were consistent when they stood by the duty on sugar, because it was a duty for revenue and in harmony with the policy of the Democratic party. The production of wool last year, under the present insufficient tariff, was 250,000,000 pounds, and the import was 120,000,000 pounds. Twice as much was produced at home as was imported, and the home production was sufficient to control the prices at home and regulate the world's price of wool. Because he was a Republican he was in favor of removing the revenue leech from the protective system and placing sugar on the free list. He denounced the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands and declared that a few men in California controlled the production of sugar in that country. Put sugar on the free list and good-by to $5,000,000 of the four men of California who owned the sugar plantations o the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Price of Louisiana favored the amendment and opposed the bill as being injurious to the interests of the colored laborer of the South.

Mr. Morrow of California supported the amendment offered by his colleague, Mr. McKenna, on the ground that it was the only legitimate method of protection and for the further reason that the revenue of $55,000,000 derived from sugar was necessary to meet the obligations of the Government.

Mr. McKinley closed the discussion with an argument in support of the sugar schedule of the bill. Some gentleman on the other side had said that when the Democrats came into the majority they would refuse to make any appropriation to pay the bounty. Fearing this the committee had provided that the appropriation for the payment of the bounties should be a permanent one.

The McKenna amendment was rejected—115 to 134—Messrs. McKenna, Morrow, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Harmer, Dehaven, Bartine, Vandever, Dorsey, Kerr of Iowa, Coleman, and Reyburn voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Stewart of Vermont offered an amendment extending the bounty to maple-sugar. Lost—51 to 95.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky moved to reduce the duty on hewn, dressed, or polished free-stone granite, sandstone, or other building or monumental stone, except marble, not otherwise provided for, from 40 to 20 per cent ad valorem. Rejected. Messrs. Dolliver, Sweney, Kerr of Iowa, Henderson of Iowa, Caldwell, Burton, Dorsey, and Baker voted in the affirmative.

M'KINLEY'S AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

On motion of Mr. McKinley amendments were adopted reducing from 14 to 11 cents per cubic foot the duty on unmanufactured or undressed freestone, granite, sandstone, or other building or monumental stone, except marble, not otherwise provided for; and from 50 to 40 per cent on hewn, dressed, or polished stone of the same character.

Also an amendment fixing the duty on sweetened chocolate at 3 cents a pound.

Also an amendment changing the duty on steel ingots, etc., valued above 16 cents per pound, from 45 per cent ad valorem to 7 cents a pound.

Also fixing a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on white paper for photographers.

Also placing on the free list fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish caught in fresh waters, except salmon.

MR. ALLEN DROPS INTO VERSE.

In speaking to one of these amendments Mr. Allen of Mississippi dropped into poetry, and in a verse dedicated to the infant industries recited:

Rock-a-by, baby, you are on top;
When the fat fries the cradle will rock;
When the fat stops the cradle will fall,
And down comes protection, cradle, and all.
Rock-a-by, rock-a-by, never you fear;
Rock-a-by, rock-a-by, the G. O. P.'s here.

[Laughter.]

Mr. McKinley also offered an amendment fixing the duty on shotguns valued at no more than $12 at 33 per cent; valued at more than $12, 40 per cent; pistols and revolvers, 35 per cent.

The House was in a great deal of confusion, amidst which the Chair put the question on the amendment and declared it carried.

But Mr. Walker of Massachusetts was loud in his protests, claiming that he was entitled to the floor, having addressed the Chair for recognition in order to oppose the amendment.

Mr. McKinley asked consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed to proceed, but Mr. Walker declined to be heard on any man's permission.

The Chairman, saying that there was no occasion for any feeling, recognized Mr. Walker, who said that if the amendment were adopted within five years the business of manufacturing fire-arms in this country would be destroyed.

Mr. Mason of Illinois ridiculed Mr. Allen, but himself dropped into verse, saying:

John Bull, he runs your White House,
The whole party runs the bar.
Lord Sackville-West his letters wrote,
And, damn it, there you are.

[Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to—111 to 21.

Mr. McKinley offered an amendment taking bristles from the free list and fixing the duty upon them at 10 cents per pound. Adopted.

Mr. Linde of Minnesota attacked the binding-twine trust. He asserted that the action of the committee in placing raw material on the free list, without making any reduction in the duty on the finished product, amounted to an increase of 700 per cent in the protection and would be a heavy burden to the farmer. Mr. Taylor of Illinois also objected to the increase of the duties on hemp and flax.

An amendment offered by Mr. McKinley was adopted, the substance of which was to impose a tax of 5 cents a gallon upon alcohol used in the manufacture of vinegar, and putting that manufacture under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

During the entire debate there was much confusion.

The House adjourned at 11:20.

MERCHANTS THAT WANT AMENDMENTS.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning gave hearings to representatives of several industries which seek to have amendments made to the Tariff bill.

The fine-cut tobacco manufacturers were represented by P. Lorillard of New York, Dr. Spence of Cincinnati, A. C. Marshall of Dayton, O., Oren Scotten, J. T. Lowery, C. D. Hull, and T. C. McGraw of Detroit. They wanted the committee to forbid the use of wooden pails and packages for packing fine-cut tobacco, as they were frequently refilled by retailers with inferior grades.

Representative Farquhar of New York introduced John B. Manning of Buffalo, H. C. Cullen and Mr. Irwin of Oswego representing the maltsters of New York State, who entered a vigorous protest against the proposition to increase from 10 per cent to 30 per cent the duty on barley. One of the speakers said that the malting industry of Oswego represented a capital of $10,000,000, and that the increase of duty would damage that interest to the extent of $8,000,000.

Representative Mason of Illinois wanted all bristles made dutiable at 10 cents a pound. The raw bristles are placed on the free list in the bill, but the prepared stock is dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem.

JOLIET'S STRIKING BARB-WIRE WORKERS

The Men Determined and No Prospect of a Settlement.

JOLIET, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The striking employés of the Joliet Enterprise Barbed-Wire company are still out, and settlement seems to be as far off as ever. The company made a proposition to the men today, but before the strikers had time to accept it was withdrawn. The men are unanimously in favor of staying out until the company comes to their terms.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—The 3,500 employés of the National Tube-Works company at McKeesport, Pa., who struck ten days ago for a 10 per cent advance, this morning presented a modified demand calling for an advance of from 7½ to 10 per cent. The scale will only apply to certain departments and not all employés as in the first demand. An early settlement is probable.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—The mill hands in all but two of the planing-mills of the city struck this morning. They want nine hours instead of ten and no reduction in wages. The strikers to the number of 465 held a very orderly meeting this morning. The Queen City and the Schneider planing-mills conceded the demands of the men, and those employed there did not strike.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE B'NAI B'RITH.

Yesterday's Work of the Convention in Session at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—[Special.]—The morning session of the convention of B'nai B'rith was well attended, but no business of importance was transacted, most of the time being consumed in general discussion of the welfare of the order in general, and District No. 2 in particular. The question as to whether the Grand Lodge should after this year pay the mileage of the district delegates to the annual Grand Lodge Conventions was debated and finally tabled for future and final consideration.

The tenth delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Richmond next month was chosen this morning in Samuel Westheimer of St. Joseph. The four alternates are: S. Wallman of Louisville, A. Morris of St. Louis, S. Bauer of Cincinnati, and S. Lesaner of Dayton, O.

THE LEAVENWORTH SOLDIERS' HOME.

The G. A. R. Committee Commends the Management of the Institution.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 20.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic people to investigate the charges of mismanagement at the Soldiers' Home terminated their labors very abruptly today, and after being together for three or four hours came to the conclusion that there was nothing to be investigated. One of the committee said there was nothing to find fault with and much to be commended; that the complaints made were doubtless by members who were chronic grumblers or else their minds were in such a condition that they were not responsible for what they said. All the buildings were inspected by the committee, which passed a resolution commending Gov. Smith's management.

What They Think of It.

Peoria *Transcript* (Rep.): THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE emphatically denies that it is interfering in any way in the Congressional districts of Illinois by endeavoring to bulldoze present Republican Congressmen who are seeking renomination into opposition to the McKinley bill. There are very few people who will believe that THE TRIBUNE ever tried to do any such thing. THE TRIBUNE, as we believe, is sometimes wrong, but it always fights fair.

Well Spoken.

Spokane *Spokesman:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE asks its readers to tell it what part of a newspaper they read first. Not one of them will tell the truth and admit that he first of all runs over the paper with a fine-tooth comb in search of an eloquent and exhaustive article which he sent in the day previous on "The Need of Reform."

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides as your household disinfectant.

HOME MISSIONS REPORT.

FINANCIALLY BEHIND, BUT OTHERWISE PROSPEROUS.

Appeals Made to Raise the Indebtedness—Large Fields Opening in the West—No Action Taken on the Divorce Question—Discussion on Revision Set for Thursday—Synod of Washington Created—Routine Business of the Convention—Bouquets for Graduates.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 20.—[Special.]—In the Presbyterian General Assembly at the opening of this morning's business a special committee reported a minute for record in regard to the Rev. James Lamb, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cadillac, Mich., who died at Utica while on his way as a commissioner to the General Assembly. A resolution was adopted against lotteries, games of chance, and all forms of gambling. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported in favor of creating a synod of Washington, but this met with opposition from the presbytery of Oregon. Representatives of the other presbyteries in that section favored the new synod, and it was so ordered by an affirmative vote. The committee also submitted a budget of recommendations in response to overtures and they were separately considered and adopted.

REPORT OF HOME MISSIONS.

The standing Committee on Home Missions submitted its report through its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Little of the Presbytery of North Texas. The following is the general summary of the main features: Missionaries, 1,701; missionary teachers, 361; additions on profession of faith, 6,795; on certificates, 7,691; membership, 100,778; in congregations, 151,368; adult baptisms, 3,844; infant baptisms, 5,031; number of Sunday-schools organized, 578; number of Sunday-schools, 2,516; membership of Sunday-schools, 160,111; church edifices, 1,751; value, $4,657,037; built during the year, 151, valued at $397,681; repaired and enlarged 321 and valued at $65,178; church debts canceled, $161,838; churches self-sustaining this year, 30; churches organized, 230; parsonages, 264; valued at $446,684. Addresses were made by the Revs. Drs. Thompson, Irvin, Wallace, Hill, and Kendall, after which the report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. William Irvin, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Seaboard of Missions, spoke to the report. He regretted that the contributions during the last year to the society were less than in some other years. The synodical aid fund is $28,000 behind. Constant appeals are making to the board for aid which can not be responded to because the churches do not come up with the desired liberality.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson of New York made a rousing appeal for the raising of the amount required to lift the load from the shoulders of the Home Mission Board. The Rev. Edwin S. Wallace of Aberdeen, S. D., spoke of the benefits which home missions had been to the people there and the rise of Presbyterianism, which, he said, if nourished a few years longer would be able to assist the board in its work. The Rev. Dr. Robert W. Hill of Indian Territory spoke of the great work which had fallen upon the board during the last year in Oklahoma, where 15,000 people had rushed in to possess the new territory. Numerous new communities will be developed during the present year to be cared for by the Home Mission Board. The Rev. Dr. Henry Kendall, the senior corresponding secretary, told of the benefit borne by contributions during three years in Los Angeles, where now are several self-sustaining churches. In Tacoma, Wash., the beginning in sustaining a single church at its inception has resulted in building up several churches. In Chicago the Presbyterians hoped during the present year to build six or seven churches. The recommendations of the committee regarding a special collection for home and foreign missions in June were adopted; also for a special collection by Sunday-schools; also re-electing members of boards.

NO ACTION ON DIVORCE.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, Chairman of Committee of Polity of the Church, announced the receipt of an overture on divorce from Chicago. The recommendation of the committee was that "in view of the discussion now in progress as to revision, etc., that no action be taken by this assembly, and possibly in the future it can be referred to the Committee on Revisions." The report of the Committee on Church Unity has been made the special order for Thursday, but the revision debate will crowd it over. The Rev. Dr. Morrow of the Bloomington Presbytery offered a resolution to have the Presbyterian General Assembly represented at the World's Fair in 1893, but the opinion of this body as expressed was that a religious denomination has nothing to exhibit. The report of the Committee on Colleges being submitted, the Rev. Dr. Gause of Chicago explained at length the successful workings of this department.

This afternoon's meeting was devoted to the Publication Society, and not being concluded was made the special order for tomorrow. A popular meeting in the interest of home missions was held this evening. The graduates of Miami University, Oxford, O., will meet at the Franklin House this evening. The Lane Seminary graduates will have a banquet at the Warden Hotel Thursday evening. The graduates of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary will banquet at the American Hotel Thursday evening. An invitation will be extended to the Presbyterian General Assembly to meet at Saratoga again next year, but it is thought the 1891 date will be at Detroit, Mich. The assembly may return to Saratoga in 1892. It is doubtful if the present annual session of the General Assembly is concluded until next week Wednesday, as the discussion of revision, which begins this week Thursday, will, it is believed, consume a large amount of time.

ILLINOIS CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Association at Elgin Disposes of Routine Business.

ELGIN, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—At today's session of the Illinois Congregational Association the Rev. Hervey M. Hoyt of Oak Park was chosen Moderator, the Rev. Martin Post of Sterling Assistant, the Rev. Stephen Peet of Mendota Scribe, the Rev. S. E. Chandler of Central Park and W. E. Coquiette of Winnebago Assistants. In his address the Moderator urged the making of friends and strengthening of friendly ties. Each church stands alone and owes no authority save that of the One to whom we all must bow. But there are ties strong and precious between us all as Christians, which we can here strengthen. A telegram of greeting was sent to Dr. Flaville Bascomb of Princeton, who was prevented from being present by feeble health. He is looked upon by most of the members of the association as a father. The matter of appointing delegates to the International Conference in London was brought up, and Dr. Williams of the South Church, Chicago, was placed in nomination, as some thought Illinois was entitled to two delegates. The matter was referred. The Rev. T. N. Edwards of Amboy read an able paper on "The Divine Christ Leader." The Revs. G. H. Smith, James Tompkins, S. A. Harris, J. A. McCord, E. A. Adams, M. E. Evers, H. M. Scott, and H. A. Bushnell described the condition of branches of the work in the State. The Business Committee reports that six delegates be appointed to the International Council of Congregational Churches at London in 1891, the delegates to be selected later. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That there be appointed each year an associational secretary for ministerial relief, whose duty it shall be to bring this important subject to the more frequent notice of our churches, both in the interest of the general work undertaken by the National Council and that of our State society.

Mrs. Caswell, editor of the *Home Missionary*, was introduced and spoke on home missions.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY WORK.

What the Society Has Accomplished During the Year—Committee Reports.

The second day's session of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society's convention opened at Immanuel Church yesterday morning with devotional exercises conducted by the President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse. Reports of standing committees followed. The report of the Committee on Missionaries and Fields was made by Mrs. W. G. Wamsley of Brooklyn, who said that there were seventy-one missionaries in the field. The discussion of the report was led by Mrs. Avery of Jerseyville, Vice-President for Southern Illinois, who spoke briefly on the importance of mission work.

The treat of the morning was the address of Miss J. T. Moore of Louisiana, who was engaged in missionary work before the women's society was organized, and to whom the organization of the society is in no small measure due. She spoke of her extensive experience as a missionary and especially urged the necessity of teaching the mothers as the shortest and most effectual method of reaching the hearts of the children. She believed one lesson to mothers as beneficial as a hundred to children.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented by Mrs. Whitcomb and was adopted.

Mrs. Sunderland of Ohio presented the report of the Committee on Organization, which recommended that the Vice-Presidents of each State organize local societies for mission work, the expenses incurred by these organizers to be borne by the society. This latter recommendation elicited some discussion, many of the ladies believing that the organizers should bear their own expenses. It was decided that the work of organization should be prosecuted as recommended, but that the matter of paying the expenses of the organizers should be left to the discretion of the Executive Board.

The report of the Obituary Committee was read by Miss Mary G. Burdette, the Corresponding Secretary of the society. She referred touchingly to the members of the society who had died during the year.

The old officers of the society were re-elected, with the exception of Mrs. R. R. Donnelley, who declined serving another term as Treasurer. In her place Mrs. E. A. Barber of Chicago was elected.

WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

In the afternoon reports were heard from missionaries. Mrs. Elliott Murrow gave a sketch of mission work among the Indians. She found the Indians eager to learn the truths of Christianity. She read a letter from a Cherokee woman who regretted lack of education because she desired to go out and work among the people of her tribe. Mrs. Murrow deplored the lack of able and educated Baptist missionaries among the Indians. "We do not want the men who are unable to do your work here," she said; "we want your best and ablest men for the mission work."

After the devotional exercises in the evening the report of the Committee on Training-School was read by Mrs. Gates of Minneapolis. The school began with fourteen members and March 30, 1890, there was an enrollment of 175 pupils. The school is free from debt. Prof. E. B. Hurlbut, President of the Theological Institute at Morgan Park, spoke of the success of the training-school.

Mrs. L. E. Gurley of Troy, N. Y., in a pleasing and somewhat facetious address sought to justify women in the part they are taking in Christian work. She spoke of Paul's advice that women should keep silent in the church, and cited many instances from the Bible where women were God's chosen instruments for his work among men.

A telegram was read from a young woman of Brooklyn, N. Y., who said her father would contribute $3,000 for the endowment of the Georgiana Gilmore scholarship as a memorial to his wife, who died recently. Several other subscriptions to the training-school fund were announced, including $100 from Immanuel Baptist Church and $250 from Mr. B. F. Jacobs of Chicago.

Methodists at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—In the Methodist Episcopal Church General Conference today the Committee on Temperance made a long report in which they defined the position of the church on the subject of temperance. The Committee on the Spiritual State of the Church made a long report condemning dancing, card playing, etc. Tobacco and opium were not included. A discussion followed on worldliness in general. The report was adopted.

Episcopal Convention at Warsaw.

WARSAW, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual convention of the Quincy Diocese of the Episcopal Church is in session in this city at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Alex. Burgess officiating. Over thirty delegates are present.

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For Men and Boys just purchased from Miner, Beal & Co., "the finest Clothing Manufacturers in Boston," at less than 50 cents on a dollar of real value. Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits, Men's and Youths' Spring Overcoats and Pantaloons at prices never before quoted on

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OVER 1,000
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$8.00,

Including nobby styles for young men, staple styles for elderly men, Dark and Light Fancy Cheviots, Black Cheviots, Plain Solid Colored Cassimeres. Note the price,

$8.00 a Suit.

(Country merchants can save $2.00 to $3.00 a suit by coming to this sale instead of the wholesale houses.)

Send for samples and rules for measuring, or order a suit by describing the kind you would like. Suits sent C. O. D. with privilege of examining before paying.

Still Greater Bargains.

Hundreds of Sack and Cutaway Suits, made from English, German, Scotch, and the best American fabrics, made and trimmed equal to the best custom work, and very cheap at $20.00, $25.00, and $30.00, now

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Remember there are no cheap goods among this great purchase. They were manufactured by the finest house in New England for fine trade.

Spring Overcoats, $10.00.

Meltons, Kerseys, Black Cheviots, English Twills, Top Coats, every one of them worth $15.00.

Spring Overcoats, $15.00.

50 styles to choose from, not one of them worth less than $20.00.

Spring Overcoats, $20.00.

Finest garments made, including John Erkin's, Wagner's, and Schnable's German Worsteds and Granites, Finest English Kerseys and Worsteds, Carr's English Meltons, Globe Kerseys and Worsteds, lined throughout with "full-dyed London Silk," hand-made button holes, positively the equal to any custom work, no one can detect the difference, worth $25.00 to $35.00,

Now $20.00.

BLUE SUITS, $8.00.

Not a few odds and ends, but hundreds of the best grade of Blue Suits, solid all wool, indigo color, broad-cloth finish, no extra charge for G. A. R. buttons, $8.00—single or double breasted. Mail orders promptly filled.

$2.00 Pantaloons $2.00

1,000 pairs of regular $3.00 Pantaloons, new styles, choice $2.00.

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1,000 Youths' Suits in Sacks and Cutaways, regular $10, $12, and $15 Suits, at $6, $8, $10. Full line of sizes for youths, ages 14 to 18.

Youths' Spring Overcoats, $10; worth $15 to $20. Hundreds to select from equal to custom work.

OUR BOYS'
"Combination" Suit,

Extra Pants and Hat to match, for boys ages 4 to 14, strictly all wool, best value ever offered for boys' wear,

$5.00.

Send for samples and rules for measuring.

Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

Nobby little three-piece Suits for boys ages 4 to 10.

Big boys' three-piece Short-Pant Suits.

Malcomson Kilt Suits.

Jersey Suits.

Shirt Waists and Blouses.

Ladies' and Misses' French Flannel Blouse Waists.

25 doz Youth's Percale Fancy Shirts, Star make, worth $1.25, to close, 50c.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM READERS OF "THE TRIBUNE" ON TIMELY TOPICS.

Asa M. Clarke Expresses His Views Upon the Tariff on Necessities—Some Information as to the Extent of the Beet-Root Sugar Industry in the United States—Charles F. Orton Wants to Help the Nihilists.

PARTICIPANT, Chicago: "Cinch" is right.

H. DERDIGER, City: Brooklyn's population is about 800,000.

A. H. R., City: Tickets of admission to the Auditorium lower can be obtained for 25 cents each at the Auditorium office.

READER, City: The Haymarket monument was erected to the memory of all the policemen killed and wounded by the explosion of the bomb.

INQUIRER, Centreville, Ind.: Write to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington. For other information write to any rubber house, Chicago.

No.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., May 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was the Anarchists' case taken to the Supreme Court of the United States?

C. B.

Wants a Big, Permanent Market.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is the City of Chicago going to let 1893 (and even '92) find her with no permanent spacious market? What a noble gift such an institution would be and what entertaining features it would provide for visitors at any time!

A. B.

Second Ward Alleys.

CHICAGO, May 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is Mayor Cregier trying to kill off the Republicans in the Second Ward by poison so he can call it a Democratic ward? If not, why does not he clean up the alleys? I go out to the Stock-Yards every day to get a smell of fresh air.

W. STRAIT.

She Should Leave It at the Desk.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mrs. Smith, while shopping at Blank & Co.'s store, loses a parcel purchased at another store. Mrs. Brown picks up parcel and takes it home. Blank & Co. have a desk for lost goods. Can they (Blank & Co.) compel Mrs. Brown to leave package at desk?

C. N. C.

South American Duties.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Where and how can I procure information as to the duties levied upon imports in the different South American ports or any particular one of them?

R. W. F.

[See the Spanish American Manual published by the Bancroft company, San Francisco.]

Nobody.

CHICAGO, May 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who became Vice-President when President Arthur took the Presidential chair, and who when Vice-President Hendricks died?

E. W. WIGHT.

[The Presidents pro tem. of the Senate presided over the deliberations of that body, and the country got along without Vice-Presidents until the succeeding elections.]

Butterworth is His Man.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I feel so good over the speech of the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth that I take the liberty of nominating him as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. On a platform embracing the views uttered in his recent speech Benjamin will be elected by a larger majority than the other Benjamin, and will prove to the genuine Republicans the kind of Butter-worth tasting—free from the high-tariff oleomargarine of the McKinley company manufacture. I have been a Republican since the birth of the party, but I won't swallow McKinley's dishonest tariff bill.

S. R.

Attention, Dr. Wickersham.

CHICAGO, May 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I think it is about time the Board of Health took steps to have this city, as far as cleanliness is concerned, in a little better condition. A stranger must get a pretty poor opinion of our alleys, for instance, for the ash-boxes in the alley near my house have not been emptied for the last three months. They are overfilled and the dirt and cinders are piled up three feet and more. It is an outrage that we citizens who pay our taxes get abused in such a way and robbed out of our rights and privileges.

D. SANDER, No. 424 Cleveland avenue.

Think He Never Said It.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Did James G. Blaine ever refer to the time between 1846 and 1860 as the "Golden age of America"? If so, what did he have reference to?

S. T. DONAHOE.

[We have never before seen such an assertion attributed to Mr. Blaine, and do not believe he uttered it. It is probable he may have referred to that period as the golden age of the American commercial marine, or American clipper-ship building, or ocean-carrying trade in American ships, as that was before the era of iron steamship building which transferred ocean commerce so largely to the flag of Great Britain.]

The Tariff on Necessaries Should Be Reduced Instead of Raised.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am not bright enough to discuss the merits of the McKinley bill or the question of protection to American industries, but I wish to lay down a proposition and state a fact. Unless some bill is passed by Congress materially reducing the tariff on such articles as the farmer must buy, the Republican party, at the next Presidential election, will bear something drop with a heavy thud. I say this as a Republican, and it is as sure as that the sun will rise tomorrow. It is not possible for flesh and blood to endure longer what those who till the soil have borne for the last ten years. Their condition is at present more deplorable than any other intelligent class of laborers in the United States. It is not a question with the ordinary farmer of laying up any money for a rainy day or of indulging in any of the ordinary luxuries of life, but a question of a bare existence from one year's end to another and of saving his farm from a mortgage. If the present low prices of all the products of his labor are caused by overproduction, let him be protected in the manner indicated, because the result of his labor is the life of the Nation.

ASA W. CLARKE.

Let the West Join in the Movement.

MENOMINEE, Mich., May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see by the papers that a petition is being circulated in the East to the Czar of Russia asking for the amelioration of the condition of the Siberian convicts. Why not start the ball rolling in the West? Why the civilized world has so long permitted this outrage on humanity to go on; why it has not fallen in the wrath and wiped from the face of the earth that cursed power, is a mystery. Little use of trying to stop anarchy with such a nest to breed Anarchists and Nihilists. Who, living in such an atmosphere, would not be a Nihilist? What father, mother, sister, brother, or friend but would rise and wreak vengeance on a Czar who would sanction the outrages perpetrated on humanity had they the power to act. Russian subjects are today worse off than the people of poor Poland. That Russia was our ally during the war I admit, and the history of the purchase of Alaska by Seward explains it. That was business, but this should not deter our Government from protesting in strong terms against this monstrous evil. To do it agitation is necessary. THE TRIBUNE is a power in this direction. Make your sanctum the rallying point from which the whole West shall be heard in a monster petition that shall show that Government Americans will not stand such outrages. There is no nation on the earth whose pulse quickens as does America's to the cry of distress, and if ever a time was when such a movement is more necessary I know it not.

CHAS. F. ORTON.

The Beet Sugar Industry.

CHICAGO, May 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give me some information as to the extent of the beet sugar industry. SUBSCRIBER.

[The beet sugar industry in this country is largely in its experimental stage, but the experiments so far made promise very favorably and the industry is a growing one. California and Nebraska have so far taken the lead. The California product has been the more extensive, and the beet sugar on the coast has had an encouraging local consumption. In Nebraska extensive refining works are soon to be put up in the Platte Valley by New York capitalists. In North Dakota a good many of the German immigrant farmers have made the experiment on a small scale and it has been so successful that growing sugar-beet promises to become profitable. The time of planting ranges from April to the middle of June, and the harvesting is in October. Moisture is the most important factor in the growth of the sugar-beet. The University of Nebraska at Lincoln publishes bulletins giving the conditions and the results in that State, where an agricultural experiment station is kept up. The Department of Agriculture at Washington also has publications bearing on the subject. There has been a heavy demand within the last year for sugar-beet seed, and upwards of two and one-half tons have been sent out by the department. The opinion prevails at the Department of Agriculture that the area of land upon which the sugar-beet can be grown with comparative ease and sure profit is large enough to furnish the sugar supply of the country if the sugar from the cane which is now cultivated be added to it. The sugar-beet requires careful culture and close personal attention. It needs what is called hand culture—that is, the frequent application of the hoe. The sugar-beet has to be bred as carefully and as judiciously as high-grade live stock, but when this is done it is the most profitable of crops. The culture of the sugar-beet has been backward in this country on account of the indisposition of our farmers to take up the so-called "petty business."]

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, May 20:

Prairie av, 114 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 50x170 ft, dated May 6 (J. Bell to H. C. Lincoln)..... $ 3,250
Railroad av, 216 ft n of Seventy-fourth st, w f, 200x200 ft, dated March 21 (T. H. Saunders to G. H. Ferris)..... 3,000
Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 100x200 ft, dated May 15 (R. Grossman to J. Beifeld)..... 50,000
Indiana av, 100 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 75x169 ft, dated May 15 (W. C. Huling to A. M. Wells)..... 6,000
Elston av, near George st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 19 (A. Haugan to E. J. Jacobson)..... 7,000
Lots 36 to 38, Blk 1, Jennings's in ¼ s w ¼ s e ¼ 14, Sec 5, 38, 14, dated March 17 (H. A. Sullivan to J. C. Beifeld)..... 7,500
Throop st, n w cor of Sixty-third, e f, 125x150 ft, dated May 3 (C. S. Thornton to J. Mooney)..... 4,500
Wesson st, 305 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 25x185 ft, dated May 15 (A. J. Hall to J. E. Rieck)..... 2,000
Lincoln av, 256 ft s e of Halsted st., n e f, 25x60 ft, dated April 16 (C. T. Yerkes to J. M. Roach)..... 8,250
Lots 4, 5, and 6 of Lot 16, Block 8, Cook & Anderson's sub. dated March 1 (S. Kerr to E. Geisler)..... 3,500
Vernon av, 17 ft north of Thirtieth st, e f, 26 x115 ft, dated May 8 (E. B. Pennoyer to W. Goldie)..... 4,650
Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Franklin, s f, 23x90 ft, dated April 29 (W. B. Gibbs to Kuh Nathan & Fischer)..... 18,000
Langley av, 50 ft s of Sixty-eighth, w f, 50x121 ft, dated May 19 (A. M. Martin to A. M. Snydacker)..... 1,200
Park av, w of Keddie, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (M. E. Smead to C. A. Katz et al.)..... 2,500
Lexington av, 250 ft e of Sixty-first st, e f, 50x 170 ft, dated May 17 (J. C. Ogden to G. G. Newberry)..... 1,000
Archer av, s w cor of road st, n f, 94x100 ft, dated May 10 (E. H. Heller to F. J. Dewes)... 7,500
Emerald av, 100 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 25x 124 ft, dated May 8 (M. E. and C. F. Worthen to E. Dunbar)..... 2,500
South Park av, n w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 340x180 ft, dated May 9 (E. D. Mandell to R. W. Hyman Jr.)..... 42,000
Colfax av, s e cor of Sixty-sixth st, w f, 144x122 ft, dated May 15 (S. F. Bouton to Wilson & Smith)..... 4,300
Berkeley av, 51 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 125 x121 ft, dated May 15 (N. D. Little to A. L. Pogue)..... 84,000
Garfield boulevard, 65 ft s e of Wallace st, n f, 30x140 ft, dated May 9 (Neill & Mahuke to William Bennett)..... 1,800
Lot 14, J. G. Earle's resub., Blk 12, Sec 4, subdated May 17 (J. G. Earle to W. S. Lasher)..... 1,700
Garfield av, 100 ft w of Lambee st, s f, 24x133 ft, dated May 19 (C. Monaghan to E. A. Strauss)..... 3,350
Lot 18 of Lots 10 to 18, Sec 16, 40, 14, dated May 17 (F. T. Simmons to S. Olvens)..... 3,750
Sixty-fifth st terrace, 430 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 40x120 ft, dated April 17 (A. E. Wilson to F. W. Green)..... 2,600
Sixty-fifth st terrace, 390 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 40x125 ft, dated April 17 (F. B. Smith to same)..... 2,650
Lot 4, Blk 46, Jefferson, dated April 7 (M. C. Dunning to L. D. Lowell)..... 1,800
Cottage Grove av, s e cor of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 591x125 ft, dated May 1 (J. Hood to J. T. Edwards)..... 15,000
Aberdeen st, bet Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh, e f, 75x124 ft, dated April 15 (Nourse & Roy to L. Sheetz)..... 1,125
The premises No. 4486 Lake av, dated April 23 (F. H. Clark to J. Wineman)..... 9,500
51st st, s e cor of Sackell, n f, 55x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (D. J. Kennedy to J. Grisi)..... 1,200
North Halsted st, 140 ft s of Grace, w f, 30x100 ft, dated May 19 (L. Kennedy to E. M. Kelly)..... 4,000
Barry Point road, 141 ft e of Robinson av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated May 17 (J. R. Mansfield to W. H. Copeland)..... 2,000
Ellis av, 191 ft s of 63d st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated May 9 (King & Rumsey to J. M. Brown)..... 3,750
The premises No. 71 West Ohio st, dated May 17 (J. S. Proctor to S. Saccamando)..... 2,400
Drexel av, 179 ft n of 66th st, w f, 25x125 ft, sealed March 15 (C. Counselman to J. F. Hoge)... 1,000
Forestville av, n e cor of 46th st, n f, 60x120 ft, dated April 18 (F. C. R. Macfarlane to E. F. Straw)..... 5,155
State st, s e cor of 28th, w f, 498x105 ft, dated April 22 (C. S. Walker to M. Mansur)..... 17,000
Diversey av, n e cor of Central, undivided ¼ of 25 acres, dated May 20 (W. B. Haughton to J. M. Williams)..... 6,250
East End av, n e cor of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 18x 150 ft, dated March 11 (C. W. Brega to W. A. Merriwether)..... 27,000
Calumet av, bet Sixty-ninth and Sixty-first sts, w f, 75x178 ft, dated April 29 (S. Nash to S. E. Nessler)..... 3,750
Third av, 150 ft s of Ninety-sixth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated March 19 (J. Schnell to A. Hagberg).. 1,500
Homan av, 46 ft n of Fillmore st, e f, 46x125 ft, dated May 8 (J. Devlin to R. E. Schmidt)..... 1,010
Dickey st, 250 ft s of Seventy-fifth st, s f, 70 ft to railroad, dated April 17 (J. P. Mallette to Smith & Sawyer)..... 2,100
Champlain av, near s w cor of Forty-sixth st, e f, 50x128 ft, dated May 9 (G. T. Williams et al. to R. J. Hill)..... 5,800
Seventy-ninth st, 100 ft e of Halsted, s f, 20x100 ft, dated April 23 (T. L. Smith to E. R. Emiy).. 1,750
Lot on court, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, 181 ft e of Stuart, 24x125 ft, dated April 30 (J. Leahy to Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)..... 25,875
Lot on court on Thirty-first st, 181 ft e of State, e f, 48½x30 ft, dated April 30 (L. Schoenfeld to Same)..... 19,380
Twenty-ninth st, 162½ ft e of State, n f, 20x100 ft, dated April 15 (S. L. Darrow to Same)..... 4,275
Lot on court 112 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, bet State and Wabash, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 11 (S. L. Darrow to Same)..... 8,640
Lot on court 136 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, bet State and Wabash, e f, 26x126 ft, dated Feb. 26 (H. R. Bond to Same)..... 6,550
West Erie st, 143 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 1 (W. W. Bosker to H. L. Scheuermann)..... 3,500
Lot on State st, 276 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 40x213½ ft, dated April 26 (L. Honely to N. Martin)..... 4,100
Sixty-sixth place, 339 ft w of Hope av, s f, 40x 120½ ft, dated May 16 (E. B. Bodley to E. S. Bush)..... 4,000
Lake av, 175 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 15 (W. T. Robinson to W. Dorrington)..... 6,500
Twenty-seventh st, 80 ft w of La Salle, s f, 40x 130 ft, dated April 30 (F. C. Jones to E. E. Weidell)..... 1,850
Fillmore st, n e cor of Crawford av, and ¼ in 1,166x123 ft, dated May 17 (C. H. Chamberlain to J. A. Watson)..... 10,000
Belmont av, 96 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 72x125 ft, dated May 19 (E. E. Prussing to E. Langknecht)..... 3,300
Bowen av, 191 ft e of Grand boulevard, s f, 50x 142½ ft, dated April 17 (F. Bode to E. D. Sellers)..... 5,500
Bowen av, 150 ft e of Langley, s f, 50x110 ft, dated May 20 (M. E. Phelan to C. Phelan)..... 8,000
Same property, dated May 19 (P. Phelan to M. E. Phelan)..... 8,000
Duncan av, s e cor of Seventy-eighth st, w f, 47½x164 ft, dated May 5 (R. R. Bridge to F. M. Thomson)..... 9,040
W. Monroe st, 249 ft e of Keddie av, s f, 49x191 ft, dated May 20 (J. A. Watson to C. H. Chamberlain)..... 4,800
W. Lake st, n w cor of Francisco, s f, 25x110 ft, dated May 19 (G. Bende to H. Schaumann)... 4,000
Douglas blvd, 72 ft s of Thirteenth st, w f, 48x 230 ft, dated April 15 (J. N. Vance to Simon & Rosenblum)..... 2,500
Evanston av, 265½ ft n of Division, e f, 100 x150 ft, dated May 3 (J. B. Lord et al to F. L. Baldwin)..... 1,000
Washington st, 120 ft e of Dearborn, s f, 40x160 ft, dated May 1 (A. J. Alexander to William F. Trenholm)..... 5,000
Wallace st, 125 ft s of Forty-fourth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 15 (E. Halligan to P. McCann)
Third av, bet Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 16 (A. Andreas to P. Yager)..... 200,000
Thirty-fifth st, s e cor of Lundy, n f, 40x108 ft, dated May 19 (S. Sandberg to S. Beers)..... 1,805
Washtenaw av, bet Van Buren and Congress sts, dated May 3 (J. N. Cunning to L. Thurber)..... 1,700
Fulton st, 189 ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 24x150 ft, dated March 21 (K. K. Schlund to J. Harzey)..... 5,000
North Robey st, 154 ft s of Division, w f, 20x125 ft, dated May 17 (C. J. Wedeberg to V. Galonska)..... 8,500
Fillmore st, 130 ft w of St. Philips av, s f, 50x 127 ft, dated May 15 (W. Batcheller to F. E. Stevens of Lisbon, N. D., was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while shooting ducks near her home.

DENTISTS AT OMAHA.—The fourteenth annual session of the Nebraska Dental Association began at Omaha yesterday.

WHY HE WAS REFUSED ADMISSION.

Reasons of the Surgical Association for Rejecting Dr. Halsted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Special.]—There was an incident in the closing hours of the recent convention of the American Surgical Association held in this city which the doctors are trying to keep quiet. It appears that when the name of Dr. W. S. Halsted of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore was presented for admission to the association five black balls were deposited in the ballot-box, thus disqualifying him from membership among the limited 100 surgeons of the United States composing the association.

In the discussion which ensued at the secret session of the association it was explained that the action taken in Dr. Halsted's case was not intended in any sense as a reflection upon his skill in surgery or his attributes as a gentleman, but as a rebuke to Surgeon John S. Billings, the Chairman of the Council, for his attitude towards Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital service. Friends of Dr. Hamilton declare that for the last four years his name had been presented for admission to the association, but that he had been denied the privilege of becoming a member because of the differences between Surgeon Billings and himself growing out of the abolition of the National Board of Health, of which the former had been the ruling spirit.

BOARD OF HEALTH DISCUSSES FORESTRY.

Resolutions Offered That Recommend the Planting of Trees.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—The National Conference of State Boards of Health reassembled this morning. Dr. P. H. Bryce of Canada read an interesting paper on the preservation of our forests as a National sanitary measure. Resolutions were adopted recommending that a survey be made of the gathering ground of our great rivers, to preserve and replant, if necessary, these acres with protective forest trees, schools be established where the principles and practice of forest trees will be taught, towns and cities to form park associations for the planting of trees and obtaining of waste lands to be gradually reforested. Dr. Benjamin Lee of Pennsylvania offered a resolution that this conference respectfully urges upon the Sub-Committee on Forestry of the Committee on Public Domains of the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as shall check the reckless destruction of trees on public lands. Dr. Benjamin Lee offered a resolution that all State and local Boards of Health should keep all cases of leprosy existing in their respective districts under surveillance.

Only One Was of the James Gang.

JEFFERSON, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—Sheriff Lyon returned late last night from Madison with requisitions for J. W. Officer, T. W. Berry, and George Scott, who are wanted in Missouri for the robbery of the Wright County treasury of $7,000 and the theft of $200 from a Douglas County merchant. This morning the prisoners left for the scene of their crimes. As to the report that these men are the last surviving members of the noted Jesse James gang it is stated on good authority that Officer was one of the original members of that outlaw organization, but that Scott and Berry were not.

An Everyday Experience.

Where is the man who has not felt
A tendency to make things melt
With terms of irreligious tone,
Whene'er he strikes the telephone?

—Washington Post.

An Unprecedented Feat.

Snifkins—"Ye gods! Look at Briggs. Isn't he stuck up? What's the matter with him that he's grown so proud, all of a sudden? Has he made a fortune, or——?"

Blimley—"No; his wife sent him down-town the other day to match some cloth for her, and he came within two shades of getting the right color."—*Lawrence American.*

The Unlucky.

'Tis true that very many folks there be
Who do not seem to bear prosperity.
But many more, we note with tearful eye,
Do not appear to get the chance to try.

—Washington Post.

Photographic outfits and supplies. Everything in this thing line at Spalding's, 108 Madison.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

THREE ROBBERS CAPTURED WHILE TRYING TO ROB AN OLD MAN.

The Deputy Sheriff Is on Hand—They Prove to Be the Notorious Hill Boys—A Tuscola School Teacher Is Engaged to Four Girls at Once—Assault and Battery at Creston, Ia.—The Perrin Murder Case—A Forger Pleads Insanity—Miscellaneous Items.

FRANKFORT, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—Last night a gang of thieves planned the robbery of Uncle Tommy Durbin, an aged farmer who lives near this city. Deputy Sheriff Baker heard of the scheme and took a force of men to the house and secreted them about the premises. The old man was told to let anybody in who came. At 10 o'clock there was a rap at the door. It was opened, and a revolver was thrust in his face and he was ordered to give up his cash. He gave them a few dollars. At this point the officers closed in upon them and captured three of the four robbers. They were found to be the Hill boys, Jasper, Bert, and Charley, a notorious family that have given the authorities here a great deal of trouble.

The Imperial Lumber company of Michigan City has organized, with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are W. C. Wilson, H. W. Cook of Michigan City, N. A. Bernard of Menominee, Mich., Chauncey F. Cook of Hillsdale, Mich., and A. L. Stebbins of Detroit. The new company intends to do a large business in Southern pine and California redwoods.

BROWN ACQUITTED.—The trial of George Brown, the colored sexton of a Wabash church charged with causing the death, by a criminal operation, of Anna Huddleson, terminated yesterday in a verdict of acquittal.

ENGAGED TO FOUR GIRLS AT ONCE.

A Gay Tuscola School Teacher on Trial for Theft.

TUSCOLA, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The trial of Prof. M. J. Scuffe of Arthur was set for today, but he waived examination. In default of $300 bail he was lodged in the county jail. Prof. Scuffe is charged with stealing a large number of books from the schools of this city and with forging certificates to teach school. From letters found in his trunk by detectives it was discovered that the gay pedagogue was engaged to be married to four different young ladies and the weddings were all set to come off during the month of June.

AURORA WATCH COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT.—An agreement was entered into yesterday for the payment of the heaviest creditors of the Aurora Watch company, which recently failed. The employés are to receive their pay, one-half in cash and one-half in watch movements now in the factory at 30 per cent off the list price. The Aurora banks are to be allowed to sell the movements they now hold in their vaults as collateral security to satisfy their claims.

WAS HE THE BURGLAR?—Engineer Mark Dove, who was shot by a policeman last Friday night at Galesburg, died yesterday. The officer chased a burglar and fired four shots at him before the thief escaped. Dove was afterward found with a bullet through his body. There is circumstantial evidence tending to show that Dove was the man whom the officer pursued. The jury entirely exonerated the officer.

ARTESIAN WELL AT ROCK ISLAND.—A natural artesian well burst forth yesterday afternoon in the court of the Rock Island House at Rock Island. The flow was heavy for some time. The only theory advanced for the spouting is that about 200 feet east of the gusher an artesian well is being sunk, but for some days it had been closed. It is supposed that the water was forced through crevices in the rock until it found a way to the surface through the soft earth.

ILLINOIS BANKS ORGANIZED.—The Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield yesterday granted permission for the organization of the Bank of Tennessee, at Tennessee, McDonough County, with a capital stock of $25,000. Final certificate was issued the Bank of Arthur, at Arthur, to commence business, the capital stock of $25,000 having been paid in. The officers are James E. Morris, President, and Asa B. Warren, cashier.

FORGER PLEADS INSANITY.—At Pontiac yesterday the case of the People vs. W. H. Furshman, the alleged forger and embezzler of real-estate mortgages and loans to the extent of $300,000, was called in the Circuit Court. The defendant pleaded insanity, and he obtained a continuance until next term of court.

TO CONSIDER SCHEDULE REVISIONS.—The State Railroad and Warehouse Commission meets in Springfield today. Thursday they will continue the hearing on the advisability of a revision of the live-stock schedule. Committees from a number of agricultural societies are to appear before them.

MINA DEICHMAN SUBPŒNAED.—A subpœna has been served on Mina Deichman to appear before the grand jury and tell the story of her abduction. The object is as much to ascertain who abducted her as to secure possession of her by the Deichman family.

EXAMINATION OF PRIZE PAPERS.—The examinations of work to be entered in the contest for prizes offered by the State Board of Agriculture for the best papers exhibited at the State Fair this fall begins throughout the State today.

ADJUDGED INSANE AT SALEM.—Edgar Carter, a young man of Patoka Prairie, was adjudged insane at Salem yesterday. The cause is attributed to disappointment in love. He will be taken to the asylum at Anna.

LEFT FOR VICKSBURG.—A large delegation of the G. A. R. of Illinois, representing Gen. Grant's old Army of the Tennessee, left Monroe last night for the reunion of the Blue and Gray at Vicksburg, Miss.

MACON COUNTY MORTGAGES.—Joseph Aton, Supervisor for the Fourteenth Congressional District, reports the number of real-estate mortgages filed in Macon County since 1880 as 6,340.

TRUSTEE APPOINTED.—The Governor yesterday appointed Valentine Jobst of Peoria Trustee of the Illinois State Reform School, vice Edward Spelman, deceased.

DEATH AT GREENVILLE.—James Wright, a 15-year-old lad, was thrown from his horse at Greenville yesterday and instantly killed, his neck being broken.

BURGLARY AT HUNTLEY.—Burglars Monday night robbed the house of Thomas M. Huntley at Huntley, and among other things obtained a $900 watch.

SMITH-BRUEMMER.—Mr. William J. Smith and Miss Annie Bruemmer were married in Carlyle yesterday, the Rev. A. Deming officiating.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AT CRESTON.

R. H. Dillon Severely Pounded by an Enraged Husband.

CRESTON, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—W. F. Barton, a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy engineer, today assaulted R. H. Dillon, a Creston liquor dealer, near the post-office, pounding him severely on the head and face with a club. Dillon's alleged intimacy with Barton's wife is said to be the cause of the attack. Barton pleaded guilty to assault and battery in a Justice court and paid his fine. He was then arrested on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder, and is out under bonds. Dillon is in a critical condition and it is said cannot live.

ATTEMPT TO STOP GAMBLING.—An effort was made yesterday in Dubuque to suppress the gambling hells of the city, but failed. On complaint of several merchants who suspected their clerks of visiting these places an attorney appeared before the grand jury to have the proprietors of the gambling-houses indicted, but the County-Attorney refused to entertain the complaints unless the merchants personally appeared and made complaint.

NO SITE SELECTED.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of J. B. Elliott, J. P. Patrick, J. W. Stocker, A. R. Ladd, and Miss Lorana Mattice, met in Des Moines yesterday for the purpose of locating the new State Industrial Home for Adult Blind. The board was unable to agree upon a site. The next meeting will be held here June 3.

CANNOT CONDUCT HIS DEFENSE.—The Supreme Court at Des Moines has decided that Myron A. Billings, who was to conduct his own defense, cannot do so.

THE PERRIN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

The Case Is Discontinued for the Present by the Attorneys.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—The Perrin embezzlement examination was called up in the Municipal Court this morning. The attorneys agreed to rest the case on the evidence already in. If he is convicted the charge of planning the $40,000 robbery will almost certainly lead to conviction. Baker, the other defendant in the bank robbery case, is still in jail.

SUICIDE AT MADISON.—Mac C. Bradley, a young man of Madison, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. Melancholy is assigned as the cause.

Miscellaneous Northwest Notes.

MICHIGAN HOMŒOPATHICS.—The Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society began its twenty-first annual session at Lansing yesterday. Gov. Luce welcomed the members to the city. Dr. Phil Porter of Detroit responding. President Nottingham delivered his annual address.

WHEEL COMPANIES COMBINE.—A Chicago trust has bought out the Kalamazoo Wheel company and the Lansing Wheel company, and also has a corner on the available hickory in the country.

NEBRASKA BUSINESS-MEN.—The first annual convention of the State Business-Men's Association commenced at Omaha yesterday. Its object is to promote commercial interests in Nebraska.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Minnesota State Sunday-School Association opened at the Congregational church at Winona yesterday.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HERSELF.—Mrs. R. N.

Ringing Words from Grateful Hearts

Cuticura Remedies

The Greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the World Has Ever Known

Covered with Sores

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is today. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now 5 years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment.

JOHN R. BERO, Hogansburgh, N. Y.

Awful Blood Humor

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you. MRS. GEO. MOREMAN, Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

Scrofula 7 Years

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES, which completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

An Awful Sore Limb

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The limb began to grow, and today, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Head a Running Sore

I have been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured L. R. MCDOWELL, Janesburg, N. J.

Not a Pimple on Baby

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing. MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

Ringing words from grateful hearts tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skins prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

A Fearful Psoriasis

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Almost a Solid Scab

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and by back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors

COULDN'T HIT GLEASON.

THAT IS WHY ANSON'S TEAM LOST AT PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY.

The Quaker City Pitcher Did About as He Pleased with the Chicago Players and the Score Was 7 to 3 in Favor of His Club as a Result—The New York-Chicago Brotherhood Game Postponed—General Base-Ball News.

Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	National L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Brooklyn	14	9	.608	Philadelphia	18	8	.619
Boston	15	9	.500	Chicago	10	8	.555
Chicago	12	8	.478	Cincinnati	11	9	.550
Philadelphia	11	10	.523	Brooklyn	10	9	.526
New York	9	10	.450	New York	10	11	.476
Pittsburg	9	10	.444	Cleveland	7	7	.477
Cleveland	7	10	.411	Pittsburg	8	11	.421
Buffalo	5	11	.312	Boston	9	13	.409

Amerecan.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Rochester	17	7	.708	Denver	13	8	.619
Athletic	14	7	.666	Sioux City	13	9	.571
Louisville	12	10	.545	Des Moines	13	10	.565
St. Louis	12	11	.521	Minn'apolis	12	10	.545
Syracuse	10	12	.454	Milwaukee	10	12	.454
Columbus	10	13	.434	Kansas City	9	12	.428
Toledo	9	14	.391	St. Paul	8	12	.400
Brooklyn	4	16	.200	Omaha	9	14	.391

Bicycle-Four.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. ct.
Dubuque	11	3	.925	Burlington	11	4	.733
Quincy	10	4	.714	Peoria	10	7	.714
Monmouth	9	5	.642	Terre Haute	9	8	.529
Our Rapids	9	6	.600	Evansville	6	7	.461
Ottawa	7	7	.500	Quincy	7	12	.368
Aurora	5	7	.416	Galesburg	6	11	.353
Sterling	4	11	.133				
Joliet	1	13	.085				

Jottings.

The Pittsburg-Boston and Chicago-New York (Players' League), Cleveland-Boston, Pittsburg-New York, and Brooklyn-Cincinnati (National League), all the American Association, and Omaha-Minneapolis and Sioux City-Des Moines (Western Association) games were postponed yesterday on account of wet grounds and rain.

Games Scheduled for Today.

Players' League—Chicago at New York, Buffalo at Brooklyn, Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia.

National League—Chicago at Philadelphia, Pittsburg at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Boston.

American Association—Toledo at Philadelphia, Columbus at Syracuse, Louisville at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Rochester.

Illinois-Iowa League—Aurora at Ottawa, Joliet at Sterling, Ottumwa at Monmouth, Dubuque at Cedar Rapids.

Inter-State League—Peoria at Burlington, Terre Haute at Quincy, Evansville at Galesburg.

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

Players' League.	National League.
At Philadelphia.....391	At Philadelphia.....800
At Brooklyn 80	

BEATEN AT PHILADELPHIA.

Anson's Men Drop a Game to the Quaker City Club by a Score of 7 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—[Special.]—Threatening weather had a depressing effect upon the reception tendered Anson and his juvenile supporting company by loyal Quakers this afternoon, but it didn't affect the old man a little bit. He was just as chipper and as full of fight as of old, and took the chaffing of the small but select crowd in good part, and returned the most of it with interest.

It rained hard until nearly noon, which rendered the ground soft and uncertain, and it was only by the most lavish use of sawdust and labor of a half-dozen employés that the field was put in any kind of condition. The Phillies were always famous as a mud-playing aggregation, and today they sustained that reputation. At no time after the third inning were the Chicagoan's in it. They were like so many men of putty in the hands of young Mr. Gleason, who is pitching "out of sight" just now. Sullivan secured two singles and Cliff Carroll one, and that was the sum total of the hitting of Anson's men.

On the other hand, Sullivan was found safely at least once in every inning except the fourth. In considering the condition of the ground the fielding of both teams was excellent. Cooney played all around the infield, and in the third inning he brought the crowd to its feet by a circus one-handed catch of Myers' line fly. Cliff Carroll played left as well as he did in his palmiest Providence days, and in the second he made a line throw to second which cut the Quakers out of at least one run.

Earle appeared to be the weak spot in the infield and managed to monopolize the error-making.

For the Phillies Myers played a stiff game at second, and Thompson endeared himself to the field-bleachers by pulling down with one hand Sullivan's well-meant two-bagger. The Phillies scored in the first inning. Hamilton opened with a single and stole second by grace of Earle's muff of Nagle's good throw, going up to third on Sullivan's balk. Burke was sent to first on balls and stole second. Myers was thrown out at first by Earle and Hamilton scored. Thompson was also thrown out by Earle. Clements went to first on balls and stole second, but was left with Burke. Mayer being thrown out by Burns.

Chicago went out in order in the first inning, but went to the front in the second. Anson and Andrews were sent to first on balls, and Earle struck out. Burns was retired by Myers on a batting good assist and Anson and Andrews each advanced a base and both scored on Sullivan's hit to right, which should have been an easy out, but Thompson fell flat when within a few feet of the spot where the ball fell. Nagle was safe at first on Schriver's muff of Myers' throw and Cooney was given first on balls. Carroll left the bases full by popping up a little fly to Mayer.

The Phillies tied the score in the third on Earle's fumble of Thompson's hit and singles by Clements and Mayer. The visitors went to the front in their half of the fifth, when Cooney scored on Mayers' fumble, Carroll's base hit, a passed ball, and Anson's sacrifice. That ended Chicago's run-getting.

The Quakers took the lead in the second half of the fifth. Myers and Thompson were sent to first on balls, the former scoring on Mayer's two-bagger. Earle made a careless throw-in to Sullivan and Thompson scored, the ball getting by Nagle. Mayer scored on a single to left by Schriver, the latter taking second on the throw-in. Allen made a hit and started to steal second. Nagle threw to Earle and Schriver started for the plate, but he never touched it, Earle making a splendid throw home. Burke's double and Myers' single earned a run in the sixth, and Hamilton's two-bagger and Thompson's base hit earned another in the eighth. Attendance, 800. The score:

Chicago.	A.B.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	Philadelphia.	A.B.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooney, s.s..	3	0	4	4	0	Hamilton, lf	5	3	0	1	1
Carroll, l.f..	4	0	2	0	0	Burke, c.f....	4	1	0	1	1
Wilmot, c.f..	4	0	0	0	0	Myers, 2b....	4	1	5	5	0
Anson, 1b....	2	0	2	0	0	Thomps'n, r.f	4	1	1	4	0
Andrews, r.f..	3	0	1	0	0	Clements, c..	4	0	2	0	0
Earle, 2b....	3	0	1	4	3	Mayer, 3b....	4	2	1	1	1
Burns, 3b....	4	0	0	2	0	Schriver, 1b.	4	3	9	0	1
Sullivan, c..	4	2	4	1	0	Allen, s.s....	4	0	1	2	1
Nagle, c....	4	0	4	3	0	Gleason, p....	4	0	0	4	0
Totals...	33	3	24	14	3	Totals....	36	13	27	16	4

Chicago	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Burke, Mayer, and Schriver. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Burke, and Clements. First on balls—Cooney (2), Anson (2), Andrews, Earle, Burke, Myers, Thompson, Allen (2). Struck out—Cooney, Wilmot (2), Earle (2), Burke. Passed balls—Nagle, Gleason, 2. Balk—Sullivan. Time, 1:45. Umpire—McQuaid.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 20.—The Brooklyn and Buffalo Players' League clubs played at Eastern Park in the presence of a very small crowd, the turnstile count being eighty. The score:

Brooklyn	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—8
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Andrews, Orr, Sowders. Three-base hits—Joyce. Stolen bases—Orr, McGeachy, Seery, Wise, Keefe. Double plays—Bauer-Ward-Orr. Hoy-White. Wise-Rowe-White. First base on balls—Joyce (2), Andrews, Bauer, Wise, Ferson. Hit by pitched ball—Hoy. Struck out—Joyce, Andrews, Baker, McGeachy, Mack (2), Clarke. Wild pitches—Sowders, 1; Keefe, 1. Time—2:20. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert. Batteries—Sowders and Cook; Ferson and Mack. Base hits—Brooklyn, 13; Buffalo, 11. Errors—Brooklyn, 6; Buffalo, 5.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20.—The Philadelphia Players' League club was fortunate in bunching its hits in the first two innings today, which gave them a victory. Attendance, 391. The score:

Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan; Bakely and Sutcliffe. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Shindle, Sanders, Browning. Stolen base—Cross. Double plays—Hallman-Shindle-Milligan. Wood-Milligan, Shindle-Farrar, Shindle-Shannon-Farrar. First on balls—Hallman, Cross. Struck out—Milligan, Farrar, Shannon, Radford, Sutcliffe (2), Bakely. Wild pitches—Bakely, 2. Time—1:40. Umpires—Matthews and Gunning.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Ottawa, Sterling, Monmouth, and Dubuque Yesterday's Winners.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Aurora Base-Ball Team was defeated by the Ottawas in an eleven-inning game here today. The score:

Ottawa	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Aurora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Batteries—Smith and Collier; Wilson and Englis. Errors—Ottawa, 1; Aurora, 4. Earned runs—Ottawa, 3; Aurora, 1. Base hits—Ottawa, 7; Aurora, 9. Two-base hits—Ottawa, 3; Aurora, 1. Three-base hits—Aurora, 1. Passed balls—Collier, 1; Englis, 1. Time of game—2:10.

STERLING, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The best played game ever witnessed in Sterling occurred today. Joliet failed to get a man to third. Tanner's batting and his work on first was great. Brouwer and Murray played perfectly. Five hundred people witnessed the game. The score:

Sterling	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Joliet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Brouwer and Murray; Reynolds and Riley. Errors—Sterling, 0; Joliet, 6. Earned runs—Sterling, 4. Base hits—Sterling, 8; Joliet, 2. Two-base hits—Hoyt, Tanner. Time of game—1:20.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 20.—[Special.]—The game today between the Cedar Rapids and Dubuques was very exciting. A crowd of nearly 100 came from Cedar Rapids and they bet freely on their nine, offering odds of 3 to 1. The Dubuques had a walkaway, making only two errors and securing nine elegant base hits off the fancy pitcher of the opposition club. The score:

Cedar Rapids	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Dubuque	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	—12

Batteries—Cedar Rapids, Edinge and Wilson; Dubuque, McVicker and Jones. Errors—Dubuque, 2; Cedar Rapids, 3. Earned runs—Dubuque, 3; Cedar Rapids, 0. Base hits—Dubuque, 9; Cedar Rapids, 4. Two-base hits—Dubuque, 2. Three-base hit—Cedar Rapids, 1. Passed ball—Cedar Rapids, 1. Wild pitches—Dubuque, 1; Cedar Rapids, 1. Time of game—Two hours.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—A large crowd witnessed the game today between Ottumwa and the home team. Fine playing was done on both sides. Monmouth took the lead and held it by hard work. The score:

Monmouth	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4		
Ottumwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3		

Batteries—Jones and Zeis; Ladew and Clark. Errors—Monmouth, 3; Ottumwa, 7. Earned runs—Monmouth, 3; Ottumwa, 1. Base hits—Monmouth, 7; Ottumwa, 10. Passed balls—Monmouth, 2. Time of game—1:50.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Burlington, 9; Peoria, 7—Quincy, 8; Terre Haute, 7.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 20.—[Special.]—The game today was closely contested and devoid of any striking features. The score:

Terre Haute	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—7		
Quincy	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5—8		

Batteries—Terre Haute, Webber and Burnett; Quincy, Munger and Mahoney. Errors—Terre Haute, 3; Quincy, 2. Earned runs—Terre Haute, 3; Quincy, 3. Base hits—Terre Haute, 7; Quincy, 8. Two-base hits—Terre Haute, 1; Quincy, 2. Home runs—Terre Haute, 2; Quincy, 1. Passed balls—Quincy, 1. Time of game—1:55.

PEORIA, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—Burlington defeated Peoria today with the aid of Umpire Hall. Aside from some of the decisions, it was a remarkably good game and full of sharp plays. The pitchers were batted freely, but every ball was handled cleanly and the runs kept down. The score:

Peoria	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	—7		
Burlington	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	1—9		

Batteries—Deegan and Calhoun; Stephens and Tully. Errors—Peoria, 3; Burlington, 5. Earned runs—Peoria, 6; Burlington, 5. Base hits—Peoria, 9; Burlington, 10. Two-base hits—McSorry, Tully, Stephens. Three-base hits—Firle, Shugers (2). Home runs—Firle. Passed balls—Calhoun, Tully (2). Wild pitch—Deegan. Time—1:55.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City, 7; Milwaukee, 4.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—

Milwaukee	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4		
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	—7		

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 1; Kansas City, 3. Two-base hits—Howe, Burns, Glasson. Three-base hits—Howe, Burns. Base on balls—Kansas City, 2. Struck out—By Thornton, 5; by Swartzel, 4. Wild pitch—Thornton. Time—1:50. Umpire—Hurst.

Indiana League.

At Peru—Peru, 6; Fort Wayne, 5.
At Marion—Marion, 10; Muncie, 3.

Michigan League.

At Manistee—Manistee, 10; Grand Rapids, 7.

Arrested for Sunday Ball-Playing.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 20.—[Special.]—The ministers' conference today swore out warrants for the arrest of the batteries of the Port Huron and Grand Rapids base-ball clubs of the Michigan League for playing ball Sunday. The manager and directors of the league propose to fight it to the end.

Base-Ball Notes.

O'Brien, the new association umpire, is well thought of.

Schlebeck, a Detroit boy, is playing a great game at short for Toledo.

Sioux City offers Genin's release to the highest bidder. He is an outfielder.

Whistler of the Washingtons recently put out twenty men in a nine-inning game.

What has become of old Dan O'Leary. In these times of trouble he should be heard from pretty often.

It is said that Buck Ewing will sign Dunlap for his team and play him at short. Ewing can handle Dunny.

James J. Grogan, John J. Daily, and Dan E. McKercher have been appointed umpires in the Michigan State League.

Joyce of Brooklyn is doing well at bat. If he keeps up his gait he will stand well at the front of the Players' League.

Detroit seems to be a sure winner again in the race for the international pennant. The team is carrying everything before it.

Powers, the Californian, is regarded as the best catcher Baltimore ever had. They are comparing him with Comiskey down East.

Galveston, Tex., has a second baseman named John Ward. The Texas base-ball men seem to think him equal to his famous namesake.

Jerry Denny has put himself on record as saying that he is in base-ball for the money there is in it, and that he does not care who wins or loses.

"Hick" Carpenter's name is Warren W. He has been known so long by the name of "Hick" that people had forgotten his real name.

Manager Buffinton says that Shannon and not Pyner has been appointed Captain of the Philadelphia players' club. Shindle, it is said, was offered the office, but declined.

Every man who has played on the Boston Players' League grounds is positively "stuck" on the diamond, particularly the pitchers' and base paths. The soil used in their construction is made up of molder's clay, white bar sand, and loam. For running purposes they cannot be excelled.

The Omaha *Republican* sarcastically remarks: "President Speas of Kansas City says he intends to win the pennant even if it does come a little high. It is too bad that President Speas cannot have his own way about it, but unfortunately there are seven other clubs in the Western Association who will see that he does not."

One wonders if John B. Day would not like to have back some of the ball-players that in years gone by he released as "a." Weckbecker, the best backstop Louisville has had, and Roach, Des Moines' crack pitcher, who will undoubtedly be in one of the major organizations next year, are among the number released by the New York magnate who have panned out well.

President Stern of the Cincinnati expresses himself as confident of the league winning in the fight with the brotherhood. Still he thinks that large sums of money will be dropped on both sides. "The Players' League is not going to make 'any money,'" said he, "and the best the players can do will be to draw their bare salaries, if they can get that much. There won't be any profits to divide." "Is there any possibility of the league changing its schedule?" "Not to my knowledge. No meeting has been called for that purpose. I feel quite well satisfied to fight the battle out on the lines that were laid down at the last meeting of the league."

Amateur Base-Ball Notes.

Gallagher joins the Sterling (Ill.) team soon.

Kurz of the Garden Citys has signed with the Joliet team.

The Argosy is a member of the National Pleasure Club.

Amateur base-ball players can get score-sheets for reporting games by calling at THE TRIBUNE.

The American Sports claim a game of 9 to 0 from the Young Chicagos on account of non-appearance.

Gallagher is a loss to the Garden Citys. He is full of the game and fools the boys. There is a life in him that is useful in base-ball.

The good playing of Esterquist of the Brands has resulted in his call by the Minneapolis team. He will go to that city soon.

The Garden Citys lose a good man in McAdams. He will join the Aurora team soon. Mac is a substantial man at second base.

The Argosies want dates for games with the following clubs: Pullmans, South Chicagos, Lindsales, Grand Crossings, and Englewoods.

The Morgans would like to have a game for Sunday with the Anchor Brands or any other club averaging 14 years old. Address M. Cullen.

The Argosies want a game for Sunday, May 24 or 31 with the Foundry Clippers of Pullman. Address D. C. Clarke, Manager, No. 133 Twenty-fourth place.

The Garden Citys are, as usual, losing their good players. Since the Sunday game they have numerous demands on their players for professional players.

The Morgans defeated the Morgan Stars at Morgan and Sixteenth streets. The feature of the game was the battery work of the Morgans. The score was 5 to 0.

The Henry Morris & Co. club would like to hear from any 16 or 17 year old club, the Myrtle Leafs preferred. Address C. J. Braun, No. 359 Blue Island avenue.

The Jenney & Grahams play the Racine (Wis.) Club on Decoration Day, May 30, and June 24 and 25 the Notre Dame University Club at Notre Dame, Ind.

Capt. H. Smith of No. 158 West Harrison street would like to sign a few good amateur players to a uniformed team. They must be between 19 and 21 years of age.

The game between Harvard School and Lake Forest will not be played today on account of the action of the Lake Forest Faculty in not allowing the team to leave town.

Gallagher's running in from third base has become monotonous. The umpires are on it, and he agrees to a compromise and will go to Sterling. He is a good one at all points, and his tricks win games.

Edward Nihill, formerly of the Navys, would like to play with any 15 or 16-year old uniformed club as change catcher or general all-around player. Address Edward Nihill, No. 366 Lumber street.

The American Sports defeated a picked nine at Fourteenth and Lumber streets. The features of the game were the batting and all-around playing of the American Sports. The score: American Sports, 37; Picked Nine, 11.

The Riverside Stars would like to hear from clubs whose average age is 18 years. Games to be played at Riverside, Saturday, May 24, June 14, and 21, and July 4, p. m. Address George A. Phillips, Peabody & Co., No. 103 Dearborn street.

The Virginias have reorganized for the season with the following players: F. Annen, c.; J. Lawrence, p.; E. Fuller, 1b.; G. Keller, 2b.; J. Kane, s. s.; J. McMillan, 3b.; C. Heck, r. f.; J. Crocker, c. f.; A. Oblander, l. f. Address challenges to Louis Rectanus, No. 254 Illinois street.

The Oakley Base-Ball Club will play at Riverside Saturday. The following members are hereby notified to report for instruction to the Captain before Friday night: O'Brien, Magoon, Carver, Poppers, Walker, Barsaloux, Dean, Brown, and Stiles.

The Corresponding Secretary of the National Pleasure Club want to hear from two good umpires and two good scorers for his new club. None but gentlemen of good reputation and of experience. Address Corresponding Secretary, No. 133 Twenty-fourth place, city.

The Unions would like a game for Sunday and would like to hear from any club in the city, the Ashlands, Turners, Dickinsons, Lallas, or Ravenswood Athletics preferred. Address manager, Robert Jackson, care of Cottage Grove Post-Office.

By special request the Brotherhood Park has been secured for a game of ball between the Jenney & Graham Club and the Northwestern University for this afternoon. Both teams are playing winning ball, and a good game may be expected. Game will be called at 3 p. m. The Jenney & Graham Club leave the store, No. 102 Madison street, at 2 p. m.

The Riverside Stars played two games Saturday, May 17. The score:

Silver Roses	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3			
Riverside Stars	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	4			
Downer's Grove	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	—5		
Riverside Stars	0	0	2	3	0	5					

C. J. Anderson, who pitched for Riverside, had his opponents at his mercy.

The Sophomores of St. Ignatius College defeated the Freshmen on the college grounds. The features of the game were the second base playing on the part of the Freshmen and the batting and all around playing of the Sophomores. The batteries were Mackey and Ragor of the Sophomores and Dorney and McNelis of the Freshmen. The score:

Sophomores	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	—11	
Freshmen	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5	

The Tidals defeated the Rhodes at Thirtieth street and Lake avenue. The features of the game were the three-base hits by Riley and Thomas, two-base hits and home runs by Auerbach, and the pitching of Summer, he striking out twelve men. The batteries were Thomas and Riley of the Tidals and Griffith and Hagg of the Rhodes. The score:

Tidals	0	3	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	—11	
Rhodes	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5	

Pedestrians Ready to Start.

The walking match which starts tonight at the Second Regiment Armory is creating considerable interest among the pedestrians of the city. It is a go-as-you-please for seventy-four hours, and the following well-known peds start:

Tom Cox, Pittsburg. W. Van Ness, Peter Golden, New York; H. O. Messier, Denver, Colo.; Peter Hegelman, New York; George Connors, Ireland; E. C. Moore, Erie, Pa.; George Noremac, Philadelphia; L. Hori (colored), Isle of Cuba; W. Smith, Lamar, Wyo.; J. J. Engeldrum, Chicago; L. Courts, New Orleans; "Sport" Campana, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. L. Morse, Jackson, Mich.; Asa Elsworth, Battle Creek, Mich.; W. Wilson, Tremont, O.; Charles Glick, Pittsburg, Pa.; George Hibbs, St. Louis, Mo.; Pat Hanley, Chicago; W. Stokes, Hyde Park.

These peds are all in the city and ready to start. They will hold a meeting at the armory at 10 o'clock a. m. to select a referee and doorkeepers. The track is one of the finest ever laid, and the hall is handsomely decorated. J. J. Engeldrum, the Chicago ped, will attempt to run fifty miles without a break at the opening of the race.

The Coming Cycling Tournament.

The principal members of various cycling clubs met last evening at the Palmer House to arrange for the tournament to be held every evening at the Exposition Building from June 14 to 7. The following clubs were represented: Chicago, Lincoln, Illinois, Douglas, Washing on, and Æolo. The following officers for the tournament were elected: Referee, John O. Blake; judges, T. L. Sloan, E. Randall, and M. J. Erwin, with George D. Chisholm as substitute; starter, L. W. Conkling; timers, M. A. Hosford; R. A. Gardener, W. A. Davis, Harry Gotthelf; clerks of course, W. A. Mumford, R. S. Bell, and George Siamm; scorers, H. O. Forrest and E. A. Chisholm; marshal, William Herrick; announcer, L. D. Munger. Reception rooms have been arranged for at the Caxton Building, No. 134 Dearborn street, for the headquarters of outside wheelmen and general information. These will be opened the 1st. The same day there will be a united run of all the Chicago clubs with the visiting wheelmen. The parks will be visited and dinner taken at some down-town hotel. Probably 300 will participate.

Won by the Braidwoods.

Sunday the Chicago Swifts visited Braidwood and suffered a bad defeat at the hands of the Braidwood Association Football Club. Two thousand spectators turned out to witness the game, which was a spirited one. The ball was knocked off by the Swifts at 3 o'clock, the wind being against them. For the first fifteen minutes they kept the ball down at the Braidwood goal, but Reddie Dunning got possession and carried the ball into the Swifts' territory, where Briddick kicked a goal, which was soon followed by another. Three more came in quick succession, kicked by J. Walker, G. Cunningham, and D. Young, respectively.

When half time was called the score stood Braidwood, 5; Swifts, 0. Ends were changed, but five minutes after starting a corner kick fell to Braidwood. It was well placed by Cunningham and J. Walker shot it under the bar. Bates, the Swifts' goalkeeper, kept busy, and but for his good play many more goals would have resulted. Fifteen minutes before time was called D. Young secured another goal for Braidwood and the game terminated in favor of the coal district by a score of 7 to 0.

Amateur Fencing Tournament.

The fencing tournament at Central Music-Hall Thursday night, May 22, promises to be one of considerable interest. The entries for the foil contests closed with the following fencers: Ernest Reibe, Board of Trade; William Eckart, Henry Haberfeilner, Lincoln Turn-Verein; Victor J. Peterson, Rountree's Conservatory; J. E. Smith, North Side Turner Hall; Emil J. Guendinger, National Turn-Verein; Henry Juers, National Turn-Verein; and P. J. Smidl, Bohemian Turn-Verein. There will be several prizes offered, the conditions being first five points to count, winners of each set to face each other for the first prize. Capt. Frank Yates will fence with the winner and Maj. Billy Nevans will give a drum solo.

The Duluth Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., May 20.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Duluth-Superior Regatta Association has made the following distribution of purses: For professional oarsmen, $7,500; the Mississippi Valley Association, $2,500; Minnesota and Winnipeg Association, $800; and for a local yacht race, $500. The professional purses are to be as follows: First, $4,250; second, $800; third, $400. Doubles—First, $1,000; second, $600; third, $300. Four-oared—First, $1,000; second, $600; third, $300. One-fourth mile, single, open to all professionals—First, $400; second, $250; third, $100.

La Blanche, the "Marine," Coming.

Next Saturday night at the Madison Street Theater George La Blanche, the "Marine," will make his first appearance in this city. He will meet Mike Lucie in a four-round set-to. The "Marine" is the first and only man to lower the colors of the great Jack Dempsey. He has been on a visit to see his relatives, and is now on his way to 'Frisco, where he meets young Mitchell in a finish fight before the California Athletic Club June 28. A host of local talent will appear and Con Doyle will try to stay four rounds before Lucie. The entertainment will be under the management of "Parson" Davies.

Johnson and Grant to Be Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—[Special.]—Lee Cheney, the sporting manager who has Billy Myer in charge at New Orleans, telegraphed Harry M. Johnson, champion sprinter of America, as follows this morning:

"NEW ORLEANS, La., May 20.—Will you run U. S. Grant, champion of England, 120 yards? If so, will match you for $5,000, ten weeks' time. Grant just arrived in New York. Managed by Finn of Natick. Will run you in New York or Boston."

Johnson immediately telegraphed an acceptance to Cheney, and also wired Grant that he would allow him $200 expenses to California if he would consent to the race coming here.

TARIFF TALKS.

Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette* (Rep.): With an overflowing Treasury there is no possible excuse for any increase of tariff duties, and a general decrease is expected; in fact, the Republican party is pledged thereto.

Philadelphia *Record*: By last accounts there are in the United States about 65,000,000 human inhabitants and about 44,000,000 sheep. But in the estimate of the authors and advocates of the McKinley bill the sheep are much more worthy of consideration than the human beings.

Waseca (Minn.) *Radical*: Another excellent feature of the McKinley tariff bill is that human hair is put on the free list. This with free diamonds just fixes the farmer. With a big diamond and a small wad of human foreign hair he can set up nights and grow fat enjoying solid comfort.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: Really, to the Northwestern farmer it looks very much like a McSkinley bill. . . . The fact, as asserted by high-protection organs, that Mr. Butterworth's bitter protests against the McKinley bill will not make the least difference in the vote suggests that the majority in Congress is too blinded by partisanship to think independently or to act otherwise than under the tingling inspiration of the party whip.

Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.): If that McKinley bill ever gets through Congress it will require some fortitude on the part of the President to sign it if Elijah Halford has kept him only moderately posted upon the actual views of the Republican party on the measure throughout the country. . . . The increase of duties on dry goods and collateral lines effected by the McKinley bill is figured by some experts in those lines at $45,000,000 at the present rate of imports. The idea of increasing the duty on common and medium grades of carpet 35 to 40 per cent to compensate the carpet manufacturers for the increased duty on wool is a very peculiar kind of benefit.

RACING EAST AND WEST.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS AT GRAVESEND AND LOUISVILLE.

Castaway, Brookful, Glockner, Jake Miller, and Gen. Caldwell the Winners at Churchill Downs—The Brooklyn Program Marred by Bad Weather—A Decision in the Nelson-Alcroyn Case at Buffalo Which Sustains the National Trotting Association.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—The rains descended and the floods came this morning, converting the Gravesend course into a sea of mud. The Brooklyn Jockey Club is unfortunate in the matter of weather. A brilliant program was marred by numerous scratchings. The field of nine in the Parkway Handicap was reduced to two, leaving the race a match between Castaway II., winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, and Eric, who ran third on that occasion. Castaway carried today 114 pounds, fourteen more than in the Brooklyn, while Eric carried 108, two pounds less than he had up last Thursday. This made a difference of sixteen pounds in Eric's favor, besides which he was ridden today by Hamilton, which was equivalent to an additional ten pounds advantage. The plan of Castaway's victory in the Brooklyn Handicap bound to him a host of friends who maintained that he would beat Eric, so the betting was an even thing between them, the quotations varying from 9 to 10 to even money. Bunn rode Castaway. The two horses ran locked together like a team for seven furlongs, then Hamilton sat down to ride and under his vigorous driving Eric won by three-quarters of a length. Time, 1:52½.

That unreliable sprinter, Ilma B., was made a warm favorite in the first race over Blue Rock. Civil Service, and six other fast horses, but she failed to show any speed. Civil Service won cleverly, Blue Rock second, Chieftain third. Civil Service is now one of the most invincible mud horses in training. He is dangerous in the best company. Bergen, who rode Blue Rock, complained that Civil Service fouled him, but the judges dismissed the charge and placed the horses as they finished. Time, 1:03¼.

Sorrento, who has been running with the speed of a snail lately, won the second race, a handicap at a mile, with little difficulty. As much as 15 to 1 could be had on him. Prodigal, the favorite, did not try a yard. Senator Hearst's colors were seen in this race for the first time this season, his colt Philander finishing a close second after getting much the worst of a straggling start. Time, 1:18¾.

J. A. and A. H. Morris continue to trump all the 2-year old tricks. Their filly Correction played with the buds in the Cloved stakes and won as she pleased by a length and a-half. She was the favorite. Pierre Lorillard's filly Lima was second, Porter Ashe's Kometta third. Time, 1:06¾.

Woodcutter, the favorite in the fifth race, was all but left at the post, and his jockey, Covington, made little or no effort to get up with the leaders till it was too late to accomplish anything. Uncle William Daly turned out a sleeper in Evangelina, who won all the way. The ring lost 10 to 1 against her. Time, 1:07¾.

Kempland was backed nearly off the boards in the last race and would probably have won but for an accident. Near the head of the stretch, while running well within himself, he was knocked off his feet by Lotion and Ernest, who cannoned against him. The winner turned up in Golden Reel, a very consistent performer in heavy going. Elevo was second at a long price, Kempland and Lotion running a dead heat for third place. Time, 1:55.

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

First race, a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third; six furlongs—Judge Morrow, 116 pounds; Meridian, 109; Drumstick, 110; Eccola colt, 110; Fitzroy, 118; Bellwood, 108; Tormentor, 108; Guard, 103; Zephyrus, 105; Reecho,

WHO WILL PURCHASE IT?

SALT LAKE CONJECTURES OVER THE MORMONS' PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Speculation as to How the Ground and Buildings Should Be Disposed Of—An Argument in Favor of the Government Buying It—Railroad Surveys in Siam—Progress That Has Been Made—Approaching Election in Japan.

Fred Trimmer, a member of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, is at the Palmer House. Speaking of the Supreme Court's decision on the Mormon question he said: "That decision will cause a great deal of excitement in Utah, for it throws on the market thousands of dollars' worth of property, and the question arises: How can it be disposed of? This property was confiscated by the United States Government three years ago when the Edmunds bill was passed. It consists of buildings and land in the heart of Salt Lake City and includes the tithing house, where the taxes were paid; the Amelia Palace, built by Brigham Young for his favorite wife; and an elegant residence, now occupied by Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church. The temple, being a place of worship, was not included in the act of confiscation.

"There is talk of putting this property under the hammer, but that would mean a chance for the Mormons. A great mistake will be made if it is given to the highest bidder, for the Mormons would bid it in at any price, so that their prestige with the ignorant classes might be retained. The poorer classes seem to be the only supporters of the Mormons now.

"In a short time the Government will have to buy a site for a post-office and Federal building. This Mormon property is centrally located and suitable for Government purposes. It is suggested that Uncle Sam purchase it. It would be a cheerful thing for the Gentiles to see a Government building on the site the Mormons intended to use for some of their abominable purposes.

"Regarding the Mormon Disfranchisement bill now before Congress opinion is divided. New settlers in Utah find the better class of Mormons in the towns to be enterprising and prosperous citizens, capable of keeping abreast of the times. Some of this class of Mormons are doing their best to develop the Territory, and for this reason it is argued that their political freedom should be respected."

D. A. Forrest, an English tourist, told some facts about Siam railroads at the Grand Pacific last evening. "As in all countries of the Far East," said he, "the question of railways is the most important one at present in Siam. While there not long ago I was told that a survey was being made by English contractors for a main line to Chiengmai and various branches from this trunk line. The total distance is about nine hundred miles. The line is to be located before March 1 next. The average cost per mile of the survey is not to exceed $500. The engineers had already presented their report of the survey of the first section. It is forty-five miles long, and runs from Bangkok to Ayuthia. This survey cost only $345 a mile.

"This survey is approved of by the Government, though it will not build the line. English contractors are scrambling for this work, but they don't seem to be successful, for, while the Siamese Government does not want to build the line at present, it does not want it constructed by foreign capital. A small contract has been let to a Siamese company, and either this company or the Government will carry on the work and tap the great Northeast. By this means a vast amount of trade now difficult of transportation can be obtained."

Speaking of the coming election in Japan at the Richelieu last evening, B. J. Barrows, who has lived in Tokio a number of years, said: "Parliament will be chosen in July. Peers and Representatives will constitute the body. There are to be 300 Representatives elected by ballot. There will be 252 Peers, divided into four classes: Those who sit by hereditary right, including members of the Imperial family; one-fifth of the Counts, Viscounts, and Barons of the Empire, to be chosen by their order; imperial life appointees, selected from those who have rendered great services to the State and from the learned men of the nation; and one man selected from each of the forty-five provinces, to be elected by the largest taxpayers of each province.

"Although the conditions are somewhat complicated all classes, except the Socialists, favor the election. The qualifications of the voter are that he shall be 25 years old, pay $15 national direct tax yearly, and have lived three years in the province where he votes. The members of both Houses receive an annual salary of $800, except those holding seats by hereditary right, who are not allowed a salary. In no country on the globe is the franchise so high, and the results should be nearly perfect. In this matter Japan is wisely benefiting from the experiences of older countries."

Grand Pacific—E. W. Keyes, Madison, Wis.; E. Sheppy, Sutton, England; J. E. Woolley, Loughborough, England; C. E. Perkins, Boston; Gen. W. H. Strong, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Russell, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Morris, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Moore, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rush, Pittsburg; J. C. Firth, Auckland, New Zealand; R. W. Peebles, Dublin, Ireland; Mrs. Southworth, London, England.

Auditorium—E. L. Heastrom and wife, Buffalo; W. W. Mansfield and wife, Portland, Me.; H. N. Noble and wife, Elk Rapids, Mich.; Col. W. W. Mead and wife, U. S. N.; J. F. Herrick, Cleveland; A. H. Seinsheimer and wife, Cincinnati; W. C. Brown, Burlington, Ia.; A. H. Strong, Rochester; Hermit Rogers, Denver; J. A. Kimberly and wife, Neenah, Wis.; Pliny Jewell and wife, Hartford, Conn.; H. Master and wife, and L. B. Goff, Providence, R. I.

Palmer House—G. W. Bender, Indianapolis; J. A. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Rochester; D. H. Porter, B. M. Lelong, San Francisco; T. F. Anderson, Liverpool, Eng.; J. B. Gambull, Meridian, Miss.; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Dilloway, Boston; George Gerdes, New Orleans; George H. Pierson, New York; George E. Jenks, Lafayette, Ind.; N. C. Pettit, Waldo, Fla.; H. E. Hooper, New York; Comfort V. Lane, Akron.

Sherman—C. S. Wiley and wife, Merrill, Wis.; W. H. Gardner, New York; Dr. C. N. Harrold and wife, Richmond, Ind.; D. W. Bates, Springfield, Ill.; J. F. Taylor, Cincinnati; A. W. Baird, W. N. Scott and wife, Pittsburg; J. A. Moe, Detroit; H. F. Dunham, Cleveland; R. H. Wilds, Freeport, Ill.

Tremont—William R. Goldie, Springfield, Ill.; J. O. Williamson, Detroit; P. H. Callahan, Cleveland, O.; R. G. Peters, Manistee, Mich.; S. Ansebach, New York; O. E. Bartlett, Rochester; A. J. Whippel, Australia; M. E. Sears, Mac Gregory, Lafayette, Ind.; F. King and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Richelieu—F. M. Decker, Davenport, Ia.; M. Holyapfel, England; A. G. Stokes, Hong Kong, China; A. H. Joline and wife, New York; F. B. Stockbridge and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. W. Sutier, San Francisco; E. W. Ford, New York; L. Schweitzer, Salt Lake City; W. D. Baldwin, New York.

Leland—R. O. Morse, New York; Mrs. William Crook and family, Pueblo, Colo.; Mrs. Riley, Sydney, Australia; W. C. Thomas and wife, Denver; W. O. Barrett, Ware, Mass.; H. Warfield, Baltimore; A. P. Mason, Boston.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

Kansas City Carousel company, at Chicago; to manufacture objects for recreation and amusement; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, James A. Bowman, Edward G. Coone, and F. L. Linton.

Palm, Stevens & Co., at Chicago; to do a general printing and bookbinding business; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, W. S. Palm, C. R. Stevens, and E. R. DeTamble.

Interior Building company, at Chicago; to manufacture interior wood furnishings; capital stock, $125,000; incorporators, V. C. Price, H. V. Venmeyer, and C. A. Ebert.

The Southwestern Street Railway company at Chicago; to construct and maintain a horse, dummy, or cable railroad within the City of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Christian I. Wiehe, Thomas J. Gregory, and John D. Gavin.

Chicago Knee Pantsmakers' Union at Chicago; for social and industrial benefits; incorporators, A. Bisno, Isaac Levin, and Jacob Schacter.

The Machinists' and Machine Blacksmiths' Union of Chicago; for mutual benefit; incorporators, Harry Grey, Alfred Gould, and Thomas J. Morgan.

Worrall Electric Construction company, at Chicago; to construct and maintain electric plants; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, C. E. Gaylord, M. J. Frost, and C. Y. White.

Waugh Bros., Warner & Benedict company, at Chicago; to engage in the live-stock commission business; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, L. R. Warner, Samuel Waugh, Harry Benedict, and others.

Houlehan Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture typewriters, attachments, mechanical toys, etc.; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, James Houlehan, A. J. Hair, and F. G. Holton.

Illinois Club Livery company, at Chicago; to carry on a general livery business; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, J. D. Williams, S. E. Seck, and A. Wilke.

The Era for Extravagant Profits —has gone—never to come again.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Due—Largely —to Our Influence.

Department for **Ladies' Hosiery**

OFFERS AN INDESCRIBABLE VARIETY.

Ladies' Black Plaited Silk Hosiery	At	45c,	73c,	$1.00,	$1.25.	
Ladies' Black Thread Silk Hosiery	At	$1.50,	$1.75,	$2.00,	$2.25,	$2.50, $3.00
Ladies' Anti-Crock Lisle Hosiery	At	50c,	65c,	75c,	$1.00,	$1.25, $1.50
Ladies' Anti-Crock Cotton Hosiery	At	25c,	35c,	50c,	65c,	75c, $1.00
Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hosiery	At	25c,	35c,	50c,	65c,	75c, $1.00

"Guaranteed Wear-Well Hosiery."

"There is Much to be said in favor of this sale.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Department for Boys' Clothing Continues Its Opportunity Sale—

Carefully Selected Clothing for Large and Small Boys at a Bona Fide Reduction of

33 1/3 % Below the Ordinary.

ST. PAUL ROAD WILL REACH SUPERIOR.

Contract Let for a New Railroad—General Milwaukee News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20. — [Special.]— Nineteen miles of new road from Necedah to Dexterville, the contract for which was let today, will connect the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul with the Wisconsin, Pittsville and Superior railroad purchased some days ago by the St. Paul company of George Hiles. The connected lines will, in part, form the St. Paul company's proposed extension to Lake Superior, which is the most important work undertaken by the St. Paul since the completion of the Kansas City line. The counties through which the Lake Superior extension is to pass, according to the articles of incorporation, indicate that Superior will be the Northern terminus. It is reported that the St. Paul company will shortly let the contract for building from Chippewa Falls to Weyerhauser, on the Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic, with the Necedah road, and make it part of the Lake Superior line.

President Somers of the Common Council, who is being urged by his friends as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Milwaukee district next fall, will deliver an address on the school question at the Catholic mass-meeting to be held Tuesday evening as an adjunct to the State Convention of Catholic Societies. Besides Ald. Somers the speakers for the Tuesday evening meeting are as follows: H. J. Spaunhorst of St. Louis, "The Affairs of the Society"; the Rev. Joseph Wiedmann of La Crosse, "The Attitude of the Church Toward Societies in the Middle Ages and at the Present Time"; Theodore Kersten of Chilton, "The German Catholic as an American Citizen"; and Rev. G. D. Heldman of Chicago, "The Children."

Gov. Hoard has three vacancies to fill on the Board of Regents of the State University, owing to the deaths of Hiram Smith and George H. Paul and the removal of J. V. Quarles from the First District to Milwaukee. To succeed Mr. Paul the names of Col. John L. Mitchell and John Johnston are mentioned. Charles R. Beach of Whitewater is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Quarles, and Messrs. Meade and Blackstock of Sheboygan are in the race for the place held by Mr. Smith.

R. C. Spencer is preparing a circular letter of his charges against Superintendent Whitehead of the Humane Society, which he intends, he says, to send to every member of the society. The charges include immorality, cruelty, and smaller offenses, such as selling pools at horse races. Mr. Spencer is dissatisfied with the action of the society directors in reference to his charges and courts a fuller investigation.

Cornelius Knut, an aged farmer living at New Coeln, stepped off a St. Paul train this morning and was killed. Crossing Lincoln avenue the conductor called out the name of the next station. Supposing that the train was slowing up the old man stepped off, struck his head against some hard object, and was almost instantly killed. He was 70 years of age and unmarried.

The arrangements for the Pythian conclave to be held in Milwaukee in July will begin in earnest tomorrow, when permanent headquarters will be opened, with W. C. Williams and a corps of assistants in charge. Tomorrow evening Gen. Carnahan, who is the head of the Uniformed Rank of the world, will be in Milwaukee, when three new regiments will be instituted and a brigade organized.

The term of Maj. David C. Fulton as United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin expired today, but the appointment of his successor has not been announced. Rock Flint and Gen. Ginty are candidates for the position. Both have strong influence behind them, and some sort of a compromise may have to be made.

A committee of the Excelsior Lodge of Masons met the remains of ex-Postmaster Paul at the National Avenue Station of the St. Paul road at 6 o'clock this evening and escorted them to the late residence of the deceased on Hanover street.

SENATOR STANFORD SEEKS MEDICAL AID.

He Is Threatened with Locomotor Ataxia and Is Going to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—[Special.]— It is an open secret among Southern Pacific officials that the real reason for Senator Stanford's coming visit to Europe is not to secure rest, as is given out, but to consult leading European specialists in regard to the disease which threatens to make him helpless in a few months. He is a powerful man, standing six feet and weighing 300 pounds, yet his large hands shake as though he had the palsy, and especially when he is excited or tired. This is the only direct symptom that he shows of the dreaded disease, locomotor ataxia, with which he is threatened. This species of paralysis is nervousness, but is very deadly. It is to avoid such a fate that Stanford will soon sail for Europe and the best medical advice that money can buy will be sought.

Columbia,
The best beer in the market; brewed by the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.

Genuine Crown tooth-brushes.
Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 354 South Clark street. Harry Alden, manager.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder.
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cts.

Geo. Andrews of Lowell, with ulcers over half his body, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

For Invalids—A Pleasing, Delicious Food. "WAGNER' INFANT FOOD."

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

ECONOMY.

There are very few words in the dictionary so misused as this, whose definition is "A frugal and judicious use of money." Many people believe it to mean the spending of as little money as possible, in order to get something that will in some way or other answer their needs, and especially is this so when they buy clothing.

They see a garment that LOOKS WELL and costs but little money; they take it home and congratulate themselves upon being so economical and getting such a bargain. In thirty days their so-called economical garment looks shabby, and in sixty it is nearly worn out.

HAD THEY USED TRUE ECONOMY they would have paid a third more and obtained something that would have lasted three or four times as long and looked well for a year or more. We have a store full of economical garments, especially

Economical Garments for Children.

They are well made and trimmed, very durable, and faultlessly cut, but owing to these very facts cannot be sold in competition with trash.

As an Instance of What We Mean

We should like to have you examine Lot 7223, which is a pleated two-garment suit (jacket and pants), made from a grayish plaid cassimere, ages 4 to 14; price,

$8.50.

We can sell you durable goods for less money, but they are not so sightly, nor is the material so fine.

As it is now a little late in the season you can buy a SPRING OVERCOAT from us VERY CHEAP. Men's and boys' sizes.

Have You Seen Our New Line of Ladies' Waists,

In the Newport, Vassar, and Congress styles? Sizes up to 36 inches. Materials striped and plaid fiannels. Prices, $2.50 and $2.75. Same styles in stripe and plaid silks, $4.50.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.
STATE & MADISON
FRANK REED.....Manager

9:30 THIS MORNING,
Regular Clearing Sale.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
A FULL LINE
CARPETS,
General Household Goods, Pianos, Folding Beds, General Merchandise, Etc., Etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TO RENT
—IN THE—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Second and third story offices. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

MISS JAUDON'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 340 Madison-av., New York.
Number Limited. Special Care Given to Health and Individual Training. Preparation for Harvard College. References: Rev. Dr. John Hall, New York; Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, Minneapolis.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, New Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen Sept. 24th. Students prepared for college.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston, west, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago

THE HOUSEWIFE
FOR MAY.
ON ALL NEWS-STANDS.
5 Cents a Copy.

A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED NUMBER.
Fiction, Fashion, Flowers, Fancy Work, Home Decoration, Art Needlework, Cooking, Housekeeping.
In short, everything pertaining to Woman's Work and Woman's Pleasure Treated by such writers as HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, MARY KYLE DALLAS, EBEN E. REXFORD, JENNY JUNE, "DR. FRANK," MARIA PARLOA, GEORGE R. KNAPP, and JULIET CORSON.
Every department in charge of a special editor.
Every article contributed expressly for The Housewife by the best talent obtainable.
50 cents a year. 5 cents a copy.
Special Offer—To introduce it into thousands of new homes we offer it on trial
Four Months for Only 10 Cents.
THE MAY HOUSEWIFE
On all news-stands, 5 cents a copy.
The Housewife Publishing CO., New York.

Underwriters' Auction Notice
On Thursday, May 22, at 10 a. m.,
For Account of FIRE UNDERWRITERS, at the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,
THE ENTIRE
Clothing Salvage
—OF—
WORK BROS. & CO., Chicago,
All more or less damaged by fire and water.
Also goods in perfect condition left from Sale of
Stern, Mayer & Co., Cincinnati, O.,
—CONSISTING OF—
A Fine Line of Clothing in Suits, Pants, Coats, and Vests,
Piece Goods, Woolens, Italians,
Linings, Cut Clothing,
Tailors' Trimmings, etc.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPPLEMENTARY
—GRAND—
AUCTION • SALE
—AT—
ORIENTAL ART ROOMS,

283 WABASH AV.,
TODAY (WEDNESDAY)
At 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. The Final Importation has been just taken out of bond, and together with the remainder of the stock has been catalogued. Some rare specimens. Sale positive today and until Saturday.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO, Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, Washington-st., Chicago

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams.

We have just consummated a very advantageous purchase from an Extensive Importing Firm by which we are enabled to place on sale Today
500 Handsome
Combination Dress Patterns
AT JUST
HALF PRICE.

COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS in Fine All-Wool and Silk-and-Wool Plaids and Stripes,
COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS in Turkish Mohair Brilliantines, Fancy Stripes,
—AT—
$7.50 PER ROBE.
Former Price $15.00.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Ladies' Blouse Waists, Jerseys and Shawls.

Ladies' Tennis Flannel Blouse Waists.....	50c
Ladies' Unshrinkable Imported Flannel Blouse Waists.....	$2.00
Ladies' Surah Silk Blouse Waists, black and col's,	$3.90
Ladies' Black Jerseys, Emb. Fronts, new style,	$1.75
Ladies' Colored Jerseys, Emb'd, extra fine qual., usually sold at $4.50.	$2.75
Ladies' Peasant Gossamers, cloth surface, worth $5.....	$2.50
Scotch All-Wool Shawls, light weight, for spring wear.....	$2.38
Black Cashmere Shawls, fringed all round	$4.00
Embrnid'd Fichus, handsome designs, from...	$4.00

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams.

Lace Dept.

We have just received, and place on sale today, an importation order of
Black All-Silk Drapery Nets,
48 inches wide, in La Tosca, Striped, Polka Dot, and Plain Fish Net Patterns; the regular selling prices are $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00, but we offer them this week at
48, 78, and 98c
PER YARD.
Also 45-Inch
Hemstitch'd Emb'd Flouncings
SMALL AND FINE WORK,
98c Per Yard.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

In Our Exemplary
. . Carpet Dept . .

We are showing the Latest and Best Productions of the most dependable Looms of the world.

Our line is superior, as regards colorings and designs, to any ever shown, as we carry none but the most desirable patterns.

Fine
Wiltons
Superior
Moquettes
Body and Tapestry
Brussels.
We make a Specialty of Chinese and Japanese Straw
Mattings
And show them in 30 choice patterns.

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Silk . . Vests
Exactly Half Price
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Our own importation, and we
EMPHATICALLY PRONOUNCE
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Chas. Gossage & Co.,
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SACRIFICE SALE
—OF—
BLACK SILKS

3,500 yards Black Pekin Satin and Armure with *Colored Stripes;* nine different combinations.

2,500 yards Black Satin and Regence Stripes in four different widths.

Also a lot of Peau de Sultana (a strictly new Dress Silk), 24 inches wide, made to retail at $2.25 (sold subject to manufacturers' imperfections).

98 CENTS PER YARD.
None worth less than $2.00.

In addition we shall offer two lines of
"Black All-Silk Surahs,"
20 and 24 inches wide, at
60c and 80c
PER YARD.
QUALITY MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

BIRDS.
A large display of Rare and Beautiful Birds from East India, Africa, Japan, Mexico, and Europe.
Holden's (new) Book on Birds, 122 pages, illustrated, all facts on food and care of all birds, by mail, for 25 cents (stamps).
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Moth Powder
Has been tested many years. It never fails to destroy Roaches, Flies, Moths, Bedbugs, and Fleas.
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SPRING STYLES
Silks, Derbys, and the new style Soft Hats.
Chas. W. Barnes,
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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Part Two.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

EAST-BOUND RATES CUT.

THE LAKE SHORE FORCES A REDUCTION ON PROVISIONS AND OATS.

Inauguration of a Freight War to the Seaboard—Lake and Rail Schedules to Be Met by the All-Rail Lines—The Canadian Pacific's Competition—The St. Louis and San Francisco Absorbed by the Santa Fe—The Latter Given Full Control of the Atlantic and Pacific.

About a week ago the Lake Shore road reduced the rate on oats from Chicago to New York to 22 cents (a cut of 3 cents) because some of its competitors by persistently lowering the regular tariff had managed to secure the bulk of the business. At the same time the line gave notice that unless the rate-stabbing was stopped it would make still greater reductions. Shortly afterwards the company discovered that not only the rate on oats were being cut, but that on provisions as well. Consequently it requested the Central Traffic Association to put down the latter tariff from 30 cents to 25 cents.

Chairman Blanchard was ordered to ask the vote of the members of the association on the proposition, but no steps having been taken in this direction and the rate cutting becoming worse from day to day the Lake Shore yesterday gave official notice that it would put in effect May 26 a rate of 20 cents on oats and 25 cents on provisions and kindred articles.

A meeting of the Chicago committee was at once called to consider the action. The conclusion was reached that the only thing to be done was to meet the Lake Shore's rates. Accordingly Chairman Shaw issued the following notice:

Effective Monday, May 26: The all-rail rates, Chicago to New York, will be 30 cents per 100 pounds on bulk meats, 25 cents on live hogs and provisions, and 20 cents on oats and oil cake, usual differences to apply to other seaboard cities. The rates to the Western termini of the Trunk Line Association will be 12½, 15, and 17½ on the different bases of 20, 25, and 30 cents respectively, the regular scale basis to apply to interior points east of the Western termini, but no reductions will be made west thereof, except where the former tariff rates to interior points are higher than the above reduced rates to said termini. The articles entitled as commodities to the 20-cent basis are only bulk meats, as defined by the official classification. The articles entitled to the 25-cent basis are "meats, cured, in packages," when in car-loads, as enumerated in the classification as fifth class, and also the following articles when in car-loads:

Beef extract, in cans, boxed; blood, liquid, in packages; broths and soups, in cans, boxed; glucose and glucose sirup; grease, lard, stearine, tallow, pigs' feet, pickled; lard, tallow, and oleomargerine oils; calf, goat, sheep, beef, horse, and hog skins or hides, green, in bundles.

The new commodity rates will not apply to articles loaded in refrigerator cars, on which the former class rates will be maintained.

The opinion prevails that harder cuts in east-bound rates will soon be made. Wheat and flour still remain at 25 cents while other grain rates are 20 cents. Neither wheat nor flour, especially the latter, can stand such a rate, and it will have to come down to 20 cents. The active competition of the lake and rail lines compels the Central Traffic Association roads to make low rates if they mean to do any business during navigation season.

The opening by the Canadian Pacific of a through route from New England and Canada to Chicago has also had much to do with the drop in east-bound rates. The Canadian Pacific commenced to take through freight from Chicago yesterday, and while it is not known that it is making lower rates than the other east-bound lines, yet the opinion prevails that it will not hesitate to secretly apply the knife if a good opportunity is offered. Anyway it is certain to secure enough business to seriously affect the revenues of the other east-bound lines, especially the Chicago and Grand Trunk.

In this connection it may be stated that the Chicago and Grand Trunk is making strenuous efforts to prevent the Canadian Pacific from using the terminals of the Western Indiana at Chicago. The Wabash, whose tracks the Canadian Pacific uses between Detroit and Chicago, is one of the five roads owning the Western Indiana. The Chicago and Grand Trunk is also one of the owners of that line, and it claims that the former has no right to allow one of its competitors to use those terminals without the unanimous consent of the lines owning the Western Indiana.

A NEW PURCHASE BY THE SANTA FE.

It Secures Full Control of the St. Louis and San Francisco.

Advices have been received from New York to the effect that negotiations were concluded in that city yesterday whereby the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé secures full control of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company. This deal adds 1,400 miles of road to the Santa Fé system and not only gives it a direct outlet to St. Louis, but places it in absolute control of the Atlantic and Pacific railway from Albuquerque to Mojave, though this line has been owned jointly by the Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco. The Atlantic and Pacific was of no use to the St. Louis and San Francisco, as it has no connection with it and scarcely pays expenses.

To the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé the Atlantic and Pacific is a necessity, as it affords it an outlet to the Pacific coast. Gould has had an interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco for some years, and at one time it was thought he would secure absolute control and amalgamate it with Missouri Pacific. But as the latter's lines already cover about the same territory as the other the purchase would have compelled him to construct some 800 miles of road through a barren country to make connection. He evidently came to the conclusion that the game was not worth the powder, and therefore sold his interest in the road to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, which is backed by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the Barings, and will therefore find no difficulty in securing the means for paying for the new purchase.

EQUALIZATION OF THROUGH RATES.

Joint Tariffs Can Be Issued Only by the Joint Rate Committee.

At a recent meeting of the joint conference committee of the Central Traffic, Western Freight, and Chicago and Ohio River Associations the following recommendations, which have since been confirmed by the various associations, were unanimously adopted:

As to traffic in both directions between points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association and points west of Chicago and the gateway junctions with Western lines, it is recommended that no tariff of class or commodity rates be put in effect until approved by the Joint Rate Committee and issued by its authority. That delays in the issuance of rates may be avoided the Joint Rate Committee is empowered to promptly equalize through rates via the different junctions within the territory covered by the agreement. In this connection the Joint Rate Committee is to formulate such rules as it may deem desirable. Any line feeling that equalization is necessary on any specific class or commodity is to communicate with the Joint Rate Committee, which shall take such action as may be necessary and then issue circulars for the information of the members of the associations.

It was also resolved that whenever matters arise with respect to traffic to and from territory north of the present boundary line within the jurisdiction of the Joint Rate Committee, and which involve departure from the local standard rates to one or both associations, the matters be submitted for the consideration of the Joint Rate Committee and treated under the existing joint rate agreement rules.

The Joint Rate Committee—Chairmen Blanchard, Midgley, and Faithorn—give notice that the foregoing will become effective at once. Hereafter no tariffs shall be issued governing interchanged traffic in the territory indicated unless it has been approved by the Joint Rate Committee. Communications appertaining thereto should be addressed to the Secretary, Paul P. Rainer, in order that the same may receive prompt attention.

Would Not Change His Decision.

Judge Gresham was applied to yesterday for a modification of an order confirming the sale of the St. Louis and Chicago railway company to enable the road to be transferred to the North and South railroad company of Illinois. The application was contested and many allegations were made in the course of a heated dispute.

Judge Gresham said after full arguments that he saw no good reason why the property of the St. Louis and Chicago railroad should not be turned over to the new North and South railroad. It seemed to be regularly and properly organized and the transfer could not affect Hallen's interests if, as he claimed, they were in the majority, for they could control the management. The parties were advised that the amount in dispute not being a large one they should try and agree in ten days upon some compromise. If they did not do so he would order a delivery to the new North and South railroad. The property in controversy runs from Litchfield to Springfield, Ill., and from Litchfield to Mount Olive, Ill.

The St. Paul Road Will Cut May 23.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—[Special.]—The St. Paul road has given in. It has been fairly firm in its refusal to cut Chicago rates below $5 for first class and $3 for second class, being desirous of protecting its local revenues to the fullest extent; but the grand scramble on the part of the public for $3 tickets led the management to believe that the better policy would be to meet the Burlington's competition. Assistant General Passenger Agent Dixon therefore announces that May 23 it will be in line with the others. The only road not in the cut is the Minneapolis and St. Louis, whose policy is dictated, so far as Chicago business is concerned, by the Rock Island.

President Cable on the Field.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[Special.]—President Cable left for Chicago tonight. Prior to taking his departure from the Windsor Hotel he said to a reporter: "I expect to be back again in two or three weeks. I am satisfied that the conditions are mending and that the earnings of the Western roads will continue to show large gross gains and the net will appear to better advantage presently, due to the fact that Western railroad men are beginning to realize the responsibility that is reposed in them. My wires from the West are of a character to lead me to believe that the difficulty now existing on certain classes of business will be quickly removed."

Railroad Improvements at Alton, Ill.

ALTON, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—W. B. Parsons, civil engineer, and C. E. Kimball, representatives of the New York syndicate which has taken the securities of the St. Louis, Alton, and Springfield railroad, better known as the Bluff line, arrived here today for the purpose of examining the property. They have been examining the terminal facilities of the Merchants' bridge, the proposed line from Venice to Alton, and making estimates of cost of betterments, including the extension from Bates to Springfield. Manager Fisher says improvements to the amount of $2,000,000 will be made.

Decide to Bond the Towns.

MADISON, Wis., May 20.—[Special.]—Special elections were held in the Cities of Fort Atkinson, Geneva Lake, Jefferson, and Whitewater today to vote on the question of issuing bonds in aid of the Chicago, Lake Geneva and Pacific railroad, said bonds to be exchanged for an equal amount, par value, of the common capital stock of the company. The first three cities named voted to extend aid to the amount of $20,000 each and Whitewater $30,000 by majorities ranging from 300 to 700.

Tennessee and Coosa Road Purchased.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—[Special.]—The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway company has authorized the President to call a meeting of the stockholders to ratify the purchase of the Tennessee and Coosa railroad, also to authorize the extension of the Jasper Branch from Dunlap to Pikeville. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway today purchased the Tennessee and Coosa railroad for $350,000.

Notes.

The lake and rail rates from Buffalo to St. Paul via Chicago and Milwaukee have been reduced to the same basis as those via Duluth and other Lake Superior points.

C. A. Tripp has been appointed General Western Freight and Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific's lines, with office at Denver, Colo. P. J. Flynn resigned.

The Northwestern reduced its passenger rates yesterday to about the same figures as are made by its competitors. The Rock Island is now the only road which adheres to the old rates. The fare by the Northwestern between Omaha and St. Paul locally is $5, though a $3 rate is allowed for basing purposes. The $5 rate was made to protect the local intermediate business. The Milwaukee and St. Paul reduced the rate to St. Paul and Minneapolis to $3 first class. It has thus far charged $5 first class and $3 second class.

General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania company, referring to his late circular inviting applications for the position made vacant by the dismissal of Traveling Passenger Agent Crawson for violation of orders in accepting commissions, announces that there were twenty-seven applications. The choice fell on F. M. Bushong, at present ticket agent at Steubenville, O. Mr. Bushong's appointment as Traveling Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania company's lines takes effect June 1. His headquarters will be at Detroit. D. L. Smith, Traveling Passenger Agent, with present headquarters at Detroit, is transferred to the territory formerly covered by Mr. Crawson.

KOHLSAAT'S GIFT TO THE CITY OF GALENA

The Offer of a Statue of Grant Accepted by the Board of Aldermen.

GALENA, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, who has decided to present to the City of Galena, his former home, a bronze statue of Gen. Grant, arrived here this morning, and through his friend, J. W. Scott, also of Chicago, who acted as spokesman for the occasion, made a formal offer of his memorial gift to the Board of Aldermen, in special session assembled this evening, and asked that a suitable site be provided for it at once. The statue was gratefully accepted and a resolution of thanks to the generous donor was unanimously adopted by the City Council.

The model, which was executed by Gelert, the sculptor, was examined by a large number of the old friends and neighbors of Gen. Grant today, and is pronounced by all who have seen it a most strikingly lifelike representation. The General is represented as being in a standing position, dressed in a military suit, the model having been executed from a picture of him drawn in 1865, at the close of the war. The left hand is placed inside the vest and the right carelessly thrust in the pantaloons pocket.

The Chicago party, who also visited this city with Mr. Kohlsaat included that gentleman's wife, his brother, Judge Kohlsaat, and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, all former Galenians but the two Mesdames Kohlsaat.

It is expected that the unveiling of the statue will take place one year hence, April 27, his birthday, and Mrs. Grant, if alive and well, will be here, and it is proposed to make the occasion one of National importance.

DAVID MURRAY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Friends of the English Novelist Hunting Him in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—[Special.]—The friends of David Christie Murray, the English novelist, are inquiring for him on the Pacific slope, especially in California. He is the author of "Val Strange," "Rainbow Gold," "Joseph's Coat," and other well-known works of fiction. About one year ago he went from England out to Australia, and suddenly disappeared from Melbourne. This happened in November, and he has not yet been heard from. In Melbourne he was much feted by the best society of the place. His sudden disappearance created a sensation, and his English friends were greatly disturbed by it. They have made repeated efforts to find him.

In December a passenger named Murray was booked on an Australian steamer for San Francisco. This led to inquiry for the missing man in this quarter, a local detective agency being employed in the search.

Murray was remarkably popular in English literary circles. Most of his work was done in the Belgian Ardennes, where he lived five years. He frequented the Savage Club in London. He was 40 years old, had a pleasant face, and though bred in Staffordshire, had a touch of the Scotch accent. He served as a correspondent in the last Russo-Turkish war.

Young, but Wise.

Returning from their wedding trip,
Said Fondie to his wife,
"What duties of our partnership
Will you conduct, my life?"

Her loving eyes on him she bent
And whispered softly, "Dear,
You take the business management
And I will be cashier."

—*Philadelphia Press.*

RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE IN THE DEBATE ON THE WILSON BILL.

Senator Vest Opposes the Measure on the Ground That Congress Cannot Delegate Its Power of Controlling Inter-State Commerce to Any State—Senator Edmunds Thinks the Supreme Court Will Change Its Views on the "Original Package" Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—In the Senate today Mr. Stanford introduced a bill for loans on lands, and said that he would hereafter address the Senate on the subject. It provides for the establishment of a land-loan bureau in the Treasury Department.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States. Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who had introduced the bill in the first instance and had afterwards reported it back, addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it, stating that it was made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court on that subject. It was a response to the suggestion contained in that decision that Congress could permit the exercise of the restraining power of a State; and it was for the purpose of giving that permission that the bill had been introduced and reported. The effect of it would be to leave each State to determine for itself what its policy should be in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Under that decision of the Supreme Court the State of Iowa could not prevent the citizens of other States or the subjects of Great Britain, France, or Germany from sending intoxicating liquors into Iowa, and having them sold there in the original packages by agents. At the present time original package saloons were being organized in his State. The package might be a pint or a half pint of whisky or a keg or a bottle of beer. It was to put a stop to such practice and to recognize in every State the power to regulate its own internal police that the bill was reported.

MR. VEST OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. Vest said that as a member of the Judiciary Committee he had not been able to agree with the majority in reporting the bill, because it would sweep away the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States over inter-State commerce. What had the Supreme Court decided? It had decided emphatically by a majority of its Justices that alcoholic stimulants were an article of inter-State commerce and that the power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations was an exclusive power vested in Congress by the Constitution. The intimation that Congress might delegate to a State that power was contained in a mere obiter dictum of that decision. He (Mr. Vest) contended that it could not be done. The Supreme Court had decided that the power of Congress over inter-State commerce was an exclusive power and could not be delegated. If it could be delegated in regard to one article of merchandise (alcohol) it could be delegated as to any other article—cotton, rice, oleomargarine, etc. Was the Senate going to make that new departure? Was it, on a mere dictum of the Supreme Court, going to tear down the barriers of the Constitution? On this point Mr. Vest sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a report of the Judiciary Committee in the last Congress laying down the principle for which he contended.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of the minority report (and it was read), dissenting from the views of the majority, and signed by Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Ingalls, Edmunds, and Hoar. This minority report had been accompanied by a bill to provide that the payment of any impost or excise tax should not exempt the importer of the article from liability to the laws of a State.

Mr. Vest resumed his argument against the pending bill. The real question, he said, was whether Congress could delegate a power vested in it by the Constitution to any State to any extent or degree. He believed that it could not. To do so would be to destroy the inter-State clause of the Constitution and all the purposes for which it was enacted. So far from having any uniformity, there would be in that case diversity and hostility. Missouri would shut out one article of inter-State commerce, Kansas another, Iowa another, and South Carolina another, and so on, until there would be chaos from one end of the Union to the other.

He would now, he said, state what was the overwhelming consideration with him. If this bill were passed it would open up opportunities for a successive series of such bills, just as the emergencies or opinions of different States might call for that sort of legislation. The Senate was now asked to enter the domain of inter-State commerce, vested exclusively in Congress. He asked Senators to pause before they threw that question into the arena of Congressional debate.

Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Vest whether the right to import an article implied the right to sell it.

Mr. Vest replied in the affirmative, and quoted from the decision of Mr. Justice Matthews of the Supreme Court in the case of Ward against Maryland to that effect.

MR. HOAR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hoar argued in favor of the bill. If the bill were not within the legislative power of Congress then there was no more miserable nation on the face of the earth than the United States. He supposed that there did not exist a community anywhere where the danger of permitting the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquor was not recognized and guarded against by public authority. Unless what was proposed in this bill (or something equivalent) could be done it would be the law in the United States for all future time (unless the Constitution were amended in that respect) that any person living in another State or in a foreign country could send intoxicating liquors into any State and dispose of it there through his agents, and that it should not be competent for any State authority to prohibit it.

CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Mr. Edmunds remarked upon it as a very curious and interesting circumstance that a condition of things had been reached when, according to the debate and according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, the States had no power to deal with the subject, and Congress had no power to deal with it.

The result was that there was in every man in any State an inherent, individual, personal right to carry into another State what that State might consider injurious to its safety, there to sell it; and that Congress had no power to stop it, and that the States could not stop it unless the Congress gave them that power. It was only necessary to state such a proposition to show that somewhere, either in the Supreme Court or in the Senate, there was a fault in the logic of somebody. He did not feel over-persuaded or put in a box by what the Supreme Court had said. It might change its opinion next year and say that the rule should be the other way. He did not feel embarrassed by the fact that the Supreme Court had taken the longest step ever taken within a hundred years in the Republic towards the centralization of power—somewhere, either in the Supreme Court or in Congress. He did not believe in the centralization of power. He believed in its segregation and separation in every respect.

After further discussion the bill went over without action; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of resolutions offered by Mr. Cameron in respect to the memory of the late Representative, William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania. Remarks in eulogy of the character and public services of Mr. Kelley were made by Senators Cameron, Morrill, Reagan, Sherman, Hampton, Hawley, and Daniel.

At the close of the eulogies the Senate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Kelley, adjourned.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proposition to Prohibit Lotteries by an Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Senator Blair today introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that neither the United States, nor any State, shall pass any law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of any lottery or the distribution of prizes by chance. Sec. 2 of the resolution provides that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

WILL DISCUSS THE TARIFF.

Congressmen Crisp of Georgia and Butterworth of Ohio have accepted invitations to attend and address the Georgia Chautauqua Assembly at Atlanta next July on the tariff question. A year ago Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle accepted invitations to discuss the tariff before the assembly, but Mr. Carlisle afterwards withdrew his acceptance.

KEMMLER'S CASE BROUGHT UP.

The Supreme Court today heard argument upon the application for a writ of error in the case of Kemmler, the New York murderer who is under sentence of death by electricity. At the close of the argument the court adjourned until Friday, when its decision will probably be handed down.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

The question of the Behring Sea fisheries was considered at today's Cabinet meeting, and it was decided, so it is understood, to adhere to the policy of last season, which is practically the same as the position taken on this question by the last and previous Administrations.

PRESIDENTIAL BEES ARE BUZZING.

A Democratic View of Senator Shelby M. Cullom's Boom.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 18.—[Philadelphia Record (Dem.)]—Speaker Reed is proud of his resemblance to Shakspeare, Chairman McKinley of his resemblance to Napoleon, Senator Hoar of his resemblance to Horace Greeley, and Senator Morrill of his resemblance to Charles Sumner, but none of them think of running for President on his face. This unique distinction is reserved for Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, whose resemblance to Abraham Lincoln is so striking as to be universally recognized. This resemblance furnishes the only apparent reason for his candidacy for the Presidency, which he is about to announce to the country in a carefully prepared speech on the "issues of the day," "the duty of the hour," or some other comprehensive collocation of subjects which will give him a chance to tell how entirely agreeable his views are to those of the majority of his fellow-citizens.

Cullom's Presidential boom, laughed at by everybody but Cullom when it was launched by his own hands in 1888, has come to be treated with serious consideration in 1890. It is not so much that Cullom takes everything so seriously that, as Sydney Smith said, a joke in his hands is no laughing matter, as it is that since 1888 Benjamin Harrison of Indiana has shown that a man of Cullom's caliber can be nominated and elected, and that he can carry on the Government very respectfully. No argument except the doubtful one of a "doubtful State" used for the promotion of Harrison's candidacy by Col. William Wade Dudley, his chief boomer, in the spring of 1888, but can be used with equal propriety by Cullom for the promotion of his own candidacy in the spring of 1890.

And Cullom has some advantages over Harrison. He looks a good deal more like Abraham Lincoln than Harrison does like William Henry Harrison, for example. Then, too, in a comparison of poverty, which in these days of many millionaires is justly a note of distinction, Cullom would be far ahead of Harrison. Harrison was for years one of the leading lawyers of Indiana, and had a large professional income. So far as is known by his friends, Cullom has nothing outside of his salary except what he gets by writing Republican articles for the magazines. A friend of his told me the other day that if it was not for the fact that Uncle Sam furnished Cullom with a clerk and with official postage he would not be able to carry on his voluminous correspondence, and that as it was he sometimes had to borrow postage stamps from his richer colleagues. There is certainly no sort of doubt that Cullom lives very plainly.

This is as apparent as that he works very hard. Not only does he wear plain clothes and eat simple lunches (most of his millionaire colleagues do, too), but he gets about town in the street-cars or on foot, and he lives in the most unpretentious of houses. His office is a curious little den holding two comfortably, whose only ornament is a fine medallion of Lincoln's head, which would be taken by the casual observer for a bust of Cullom. Sitting facing this Cullom grows more and more like it every day. The physical resemblance of Cullom to Lincoln extends to his body, which has all that alert and agile angularity which sticks out in all faithful statues and pictures of Lincoln. His voice, too, is like Lincoln's, and so are his gestures.

But the resemblance goes no further, as readers of his forthcoming speech will observe. Still, it will not do to say for that reason Cullom will never be President. Cullom is a man of surprising success. He has climbed up to his present position on the ladder nobody knows just how, and that is the sort of man who is very apt to climb higher. In the great strife of 1892 between Harrison, Alger, Allison, Morton, McKinley, and Reed, Cullom may be the dark horse—the traditional winner in Republican National Conventions. I ought to add all the use of this advance notice, for which I shall be amply repaid with an advance copy of President Cullom's first message, that he has a charming wife and two lovely daughters, both most happily married.

MARIA WENDLE FOUND AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Her Betrayer, Lee Gwinn, Has Eluded Arrest—Civil Suits Instituted.

OAKLAND, Ill., May 20.—[Special.]—Maria Wendle, the missing girl, was found at a lying-in hospital at Indianapolis last night at 11 o'clock, where she had been taken by Lee Gwinn, her betrayer, either to be confined or treated otherwise—which of the two the girl refuses to state. As soon as the girl was located a telegram was sent back here ordering the arrest of Gwinn, but when the officers went to make the arrest they found that he had fled. The girl was brought back to this city today in care of her aunt, Mrs. Esther Zinn of Indianapolis. She will become a mother soon. She has filed a complaint against Gwinn for seduction, and a civil suit will be brought against him for breach of promise in the sum of $10,000. Another grave charge is being withheld, and the end is not yet. There are three persons of great wealth and prominence connected with the case, but their names will be withheld until Gwinn is captured. The girl states that she went to Newman the 8th, as stated in former dispatches, and effected her egress from the house through the window. Lee Gwinn accompanied her to Newman. While searching the house for Gwinn his father drew a knife on the officers, and it was only by a great effort that he was disarmed.

CANNOT MAKE UP THE SHORTAGE.

Failure to Raise the Amount Stolen by Ex-Treasurer Noland.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 20.—Ex-Gov. Morehouse arrived here this morning and notified Gov. Francis that he cannot make up the deficit in the State Treasury occasioned by the defalcation of State Treasurer Noland, and asked the Governor to have suit brought against Noland's bondsmen. It is believed that the grand jury now in session here took up the Treasury deficit matter this morning, and there is nothing, it is said, in the way of speedily finding an indictment against Noland. Should the jury, however, undertake to hunt up the gamblers who fleeced Noland, as directed by Judge Edwards in his charge to them yesterday, the investigation will be prolonged. The grand jury will also investigate the boodle members of the Legislature and the corrupt lobbyists, and it is believed that they will unearth the corrupt methods used in connection with the Beef-Inspection bill while it was pending in the last Legislature.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

C. Winnett, to erect two-story flats. One Hundred and Sixteenth and Howard streets, to cost $2,300.

Chicago Cricket Club, to erect two-story clubhouse. Seventy-first street, near Belpp avenue, to cost $5,000.

S. Cline, to erect cottage, Bismarck street and Washtenaw avenue, to cost $2,000.

B. F. Chase, to erect five two-story flats, Nos. 3819 to 3827 Vernon avenue, to cost $25,000.

Simon Schmerzshild, to erect two-story flats, No. 3315 Stanton street, to cost $3,000.

Edwin Wright, to erect addition, No. 74 Astor street, to cost $7,000.

John Svec, to erect three story flats, No. 85 Foster street, to cost $4,500.

C. Masters, to erect two-story dwelling, Washington street, near West Forty-first, to cost $2,000.

Carl Zieh, to erect three-story flats, Albany avenue and Twelfth street, to cost $6,000.

John Spengler, to erect four-story store, flats, and barn, Nos. 2034 to 2036 West Fourteenth street, to cost $18,000.

Trinity Congregational Society, to erect church, Wright and Seventy-first streets, to cost $4,000.

Theodore Dual, to erect two-story store and dwelling, No. 6566 State street, to cost $2,300.

W. G. Bennett, to erect two-story dwelling, Wright and Seventy-fourth streets, to cost $2,000.

SCORED FROM THE BENCH.

JUDGE TULEY TAKES ATTORNEYS SUTHERLAND AND ROBY TO TASK.

He Decides Against the Lawyers in Two Noted Cases, in Each of Which They Were in Litigation with Clients—The Gas Trust Litigation—Delay to the Cityborn Avenue Cable Line Threatened—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.

Judge Tuley in deciding the well-known suit of Selah Reeve against Lawyer Thomas J. Sutherland yesterday held that Sutherland while acting as Reeve's attorney procured the assignment to himself of the former's $150,000 claim upon the Great Western Telegraph company by fraud and imposed upon the court in having this assignment confirmed. Sutherland is allowed a lien on half the claim he purchased from persons to whom Reeve assigned it in trust, but the title to the claim is decided to be in Reeve and Sutherland is ordered to account to him before a Master.

Lawyer Roby was also given a legal castigation by Judge Tuley. The suit of the Colehours against Roby involves the Town of Colehour. The court said:

"The gross charges of fraud as to Roby having stolen the declaration of trust, forged the deed from W. H. Colehour, and offered to betray his client, Gen. Clark, were evidently maliciously made with intent to injure him professionally. Solicitors, however, must be made to know that when drawn into professional and confidential relations with parties, whether by retainer or business connections, they cannot acquire an adverse interest in the property or subject matter of the property even though no actual fraud be intended."

It was held, contrary to Roby's denial, that he was the legal adviser of the Colehours, and therefore could not buy up judgments and take a deed of the property for his personal use. His claim to being the owner of all the property absolutely was denied. He was held to be entitled to only a one-fourth part, and the deed as far as C. W. Colehour is concerned is set aside.

The Gas Trust Litigation.

F. M. Charlton's motion for a receiver for the Chicago Gas Trust company and an injunction to restrain it from dealing in the stocks of gas companies, was taken up by Judge Collins yesterday. The motion was opposed by Goudy & Green. The day was consumed in reading the pleadings and the testimony of Theodore B. Wells, C. K. G. Billings, and George A. Yuille, officers of the trust, before Master Windes. Arguments will be made today.

A Threatened Delay to the Cable Line.

The United States Construction company, a New Jersey corporation engaged in constructing the Clybourn avenue cable line, secured an injunction from Judge Jamieson restraining the Western Stone company from removing 15,000 yards of granite paving stone belonging to the plaintiff from lots on the river near Sixteenth street, rented by the plaintiffs in July, 1886. The Western Stone company acquired title to the property, and claims that the plaintiffs' lease expired May 1. The plaintiffs were ordered to move the blocks, and, declining to do so, were told that they would be removed. Now the plaintiffs say they are willing to pay good rent for the property, have no place else to store the stone, and that its removal to Lemont would delay the cable line work five weeks.

Legal Notes.

Elizabeth H. Colecord sued Harry M. Colecord, an artist, for divorce for desertion.

In the United States Circuit Court E. B. White & Co. of Maryland began a suit to recover $70,000 from Gregg, Garvey & Co., on an account in grain deals.

Amy May Rose asks the Superior Court to divorce her from Wallace Ormand Rose, who was sent to the penitentiary for five years for burglary and one year for assault with a deadly weapon.

Judge Gresham gave judgment for $1,000 in favor of Charles Herrick against the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company for injuries received by Herrick, who was a switchman, while coupling cars. The judgment was satisfied.

For the second time a jury decided that Sanitary District Trustee John A. King must pay $75 for a "write-up" given him by Frank D. Stanley, publisher of a West Side paper, the *Banner*, during the drainage campaign. King made a motion for a third trial.

Before Judge Baker judgment by default for $3,500 was entered against William M. Craig in favor of Josiah Crafty. This was on a note originally made in favor of the Fort Dearborn National Bank. Over $100,000 in judgments have been entered up against Craig.

Judge Blodgett discharged from jail Charles Taylor, charged with assaulting Letter Carrier John J. Moran, and Frank Lewis and Charles Wilson, Browning, variety performers, charged with attacking a colored letter carrier May 2. The Federal grand jury failed to indict them.

Benjamin J. Falk, the New York photographer, applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the Shobert & Carqueville Lithographing company from the infringement on his copyright on a profile view of Lillian Russell. The lithographing company had prepared a large colored copy to be used as a billposter.

Judge Altgeld gave a decision yesterday against Lawson A. Gilbert in his suit against John H. Coons for commissions on the sale of 453 acres in Jefferson. Judgment was rendered before Justice A. C. Senne of Desplaines and the case came up on appeal. Coons had made an exclusive contract in writing with Gilbert to sell the land, but he informed Gilbert him that he had found a purchaser, John Nagle. A new arrangement was entered into by which Coons was to be released from his first contract and allowed to sell to Nagle, provided he paid Gilbert half commission. Judge Altgeld refused to let the later contract stand.

The old suit of B. B. and R. Knight of Providence, R. I., against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway company is on trial before Judge Anthony. The case was originally tried in the United States Circuit Court in February, 1884, and the finding was recently reversed by the United States Supreme Court. In December, 1873, G. T. Potter, a cotton planter near Texarkana, Ark., sent among other cotton 371 bales, valued at $31,600, for shipment to Providence and Woonsocket. Potter received bills of lading which finally came into the plaintiffs' hands. When the cotton arrived at its destination it was found to be an inferior grade to that shipped by Potter, the difference in value being about $20,000, which sum is claimed in the present suit.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,640—Elijah V. White et al. vs. Joseph Gregg and W. S. Garvey (Gregg, Garvey & Co.). Asst., $10,000. M. R. Freshwaters, atty.

21,641—The Diamond Soap Co. vs. The Sunshine Co. Infrgmt. of trade-mark. Banning & Banning & Payson, solrs.

DECREE.

JUDGE GRESHAM—430. Russ vs. Carne et al.; final dec.

Superior Court—New Suits.

127,445—May Burger, by next friend, vs. W. C. R. R. Co. Case, $1,000. A. T. Greenacre, atty.

127,447—Elizabeth H. Colcord vs. Harry M. Colcord. Bill for div. J. A. Peterson, atty.

127,448—David Robinson et al. vs. Joseph E. and Sophia A. Burchell, Charles A. Tyrrell, Calvin F. Taylor, Benjamin F. Jacobs, and R. S. Parker, conservator. Appl. for judgt. vs. first def. ft. for $225. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, solrs.

127,449—Michael Janier vs. Warren Springer. Case $5,000. O'Donnell & Cushing, attys.

127,450—Margaret H. Kearney vs. John J., James W., Francis H., and Elizabeth McKenna. Petn. for partn. Crews & Owen, solrs.

127,451—Catherine McGraw vs. Bertha Frenlick. Asst., $500. D. T. Duncombe, atty.

127,452—Lucy Lindley vs. Assn. vs. James A. McCord and Reuben Slayton. Bill. H. S. Goldsmith, solr.

127,453—Replevin. Withheld for service.

127,454—Jacob G. Falkenstein vs. Wm. L. and Amelia C. Berblinger. Appl.

127,455—Matilse Schuster, by next friend, vs. Heinrich Kerzenchutz. Case, $25,000. C. R. Judson, atty.

127,456—Fargo Gaslight & Coke Co. vs. Vincent S. Stone, S. Newman, Henry F. Miller, and J. W. Smith. Asst., $30,000. A. C. Story, atty.

127,457—U. S. Construction Co. vs. Western Stone Co. and C. B. Kimbell. Bill for inj. Winston & Meagher, solrs.

127,458—Consider H. Willett vs. Charles F. Sinclair. Asst., $600. C. P. Johnson, atty.

127,459—H. W. Baskette vs. Edward G. Smith. Appl.

127,460—Louis N. Dunham vs. George M orris, Edward Lewis, Albert S. Godden, and William R. Somers. Asst. $250. Holtum & Swarts, attys.

127,461—Sarah Sager vs. Jacob Sager. Bill for div. Meffi & Harvey, solrs.

127,462—John W. Archtander vs. Reuben B. Coy. Asst., $500. Newell & Camp, attys.

127,463—I. D. Sparling vs. P. E. Nye. Appeal.

127,464—John Cronin vs. Thomas C. Daly. Conf. judgt., $80. C. S. Stratton, atty.

127,465—Rittie St. John vs. Naomi St. John et al. Petn. for partn. Bill for, solr.

127,466—Henry N. Holden vs. Peter Fish. Asst., $1,500. Sawin & Vanderploeg, attys.

127,467—Same vs. Andrew J. Park. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

127,468—Apolina Ferman vs. Stanislav Mabushewcz. Appl.

127,469—A. Hartwell Co. vs. Henry Schwicher, August Schwers and wife, and Celluloid Novelty Co. Mechs. lien. G. F. White, solr.

127,470—Mary C. Rose vs. Wallace O. Rose. Bill for div. P. B. Smith, solr.

127,471—E. J. Barrett vs. Patrick Bunnen. Asst., $300. J. S. Nottingham, atty.

127,472—Josiah Ziegler vs. C. Hagenow. Appl.

127,473—Asst. Withheld for service.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—127,096—S. B. Lawlor, use of A. Killinger et al. vs. Louis Verchafsky. By dett., $281. 115,850—Frederick Wharton vs. David R. and Norman Frazer, William J. and Thomas Chalmers. Pltf. recains $250 and judgt. $1,000. Satisfied. 121,381—Crescent Watch Co. vs. Alexander White. By dett., $107.

JUDGE ALTGELD—126,672—F. Kuenly vs. Charles Balke. By dett., $235.

JUDGE JAMIESON—123,066—George H. Thornton et al. vs. Andrew J. Krimbill. On findg., $25.

124,779—Cragin Mfg. Co. vs. Addie S. Jones. On ver., $53. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 da.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,480, Seffen vs. Schultz; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

$1,501—Rocco Loveco vs. Samuel Meyer. Appeal.

$1,502—Louis Terlinck vs. Jessie Moore. Appeal.

$1,503—S. Weiss vs. F. Cogswell. Appeal.

$1,504—Lewis H. Bisbee vs. Joseph E. and Sophia A. Burchell, Charles A. Tyrrell, Calvin F. Taylor, Benjamin F. Jacobs, and R. S. Parker, con

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; good writer, quick and accurate at figures. Willing to work for a position. Al references. Address D 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN retail grocery store; city references. C 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age in an office. Can bring best of references. C 64, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our special dictation class; some owning a Yost, Remington, or Caligraph. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR STRICTLY FIRST-Sclass office stenographers of either sex. Telephone to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY FIRST-Sclass experienced stenographer. Address D 106, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN — YOUNG Sman; five years' experience in dry goods jobbing business in the East; wants position as salesman (to travel). B 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman about to locate at Knoxville, Tenn., wants Al commission account representing Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama. D 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Scigar salesman with first-class house for Nebraska. D 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN; PREFER Scountry; six years' experience; groceries, grocery sundries, and cigars and tobacco. D 32, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH Sman to take care of horses and do chores. Address Scandinavian Hotel, 311 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN Sfrom New York, married, as first-class coachman in Chicago; has 5 years' best references; age 30 years. Please address THO. WILLIAMS, 11 E. 53d-st., New York City, present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SOBER Sand steady; best recommendations. D 111, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INTERPRETER FOR Sa gentleman or party of gentlemen going to Norway during the summer; understands also some German; good references. C 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO AS-Sist in office work; good penman. A 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG Slady to do general office work. Experience and reference. D 45, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOG-Srapher with three years' experience as stenographer and register clerk in wholesale jewelry house. Best of city references. Address E. C. MATHEIN, Franklin Grove, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE Supplied with expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our special dictation class, some owning a Yost, Remington, or Caligraph. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—STRICTLY FIRST-Sclass office stenographers of either sex. Telephone to United Stenographers Assn., 94 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRA-Spher and typewriter operator; stranger in the city. Z 147, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies as stenographers; best of references. Some experience; will be low wages to begin with. Can furnish one Remington typewriter. D 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID, ACCURATE, and experienced stenographer. Address D 104, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES Sa place to practice 3 hours daily on caligraph machine in a private office. D 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY Stenographer; Remington or caligraph operator. D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOG-Srapher; Remington operator; two years' experience; can furnish machine if necessary; references. D 103, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COOK Sin private family; no objection to plain washing. Call 2417 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, FOR Sfirst-class cooking. References. 198 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Sgirls as cook, second or general housework in a private family. Call Wednesday, 3638 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENER-Sal housework. 3301 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS AMERI-Scan family, for cooking, by a capable, trusty Swede girl. Call 141 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN Ssmall family; good references. Call in basement 3357 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT CAPABLE Sgirl for second work or general housework in a nice small family; good references; permanent place required. Call at 375 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMan to do general housework in family; no other servants preferred; wages $5 per week. 249 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, Sin private family; no postals. 171 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish girl for second work in private family. 91 Townsend-st., side door, second flat.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS DESIRES Sfamily sewing; would assist dressmaker by the day. 536 Thirty-ninth-st., top flat.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS Snursery governess, or to care for one or two children and assist in sewing; no objection to country. Room 308 Westminster Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE, GENERAL AND Sdining housekeeper. 559 Madison, Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SEAM-Sstress in private family. D 82, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—EXPERIENCED FE-Smale help promptly furnished to good families; office open evenings. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., cor. Paulina-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH LADY; Speaks German and English; has traveling companion or governess; good seamstress. Best of references. D 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED French lady, speaking German and English, as companion; accustomed to ocean traveling. Best of references. D 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COURIER BY A French lady speaking German and English. Best of references. D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; ONE conversant with manufacturing; must be experienced, rapid, and correct. Permanent situation for a good man. Address, with references, "A B," General Post-Office, care Carrier 885.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FAMILiar with merchant tailoring. Address D 113 Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK; state age and experience. M 0 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, age 18 to 20, to work in art store and learn business; must live with parents; state age and wages wanted. Address D 17, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED — UNEMPLOYED LADY STENOGraphers; experienced. Positions surely and speedily found. Costs nothing to join. United Stenographers' Ass'n, 94 La Salle-st.; telephone.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter, caligraph; one who has had experience in railroad office work preferred; must be competent operator. Apply at first Cashier's window.

WANTED—GOOD STENOGRAPHER FOR FINE position; call quickly. 94 La Salle, Room 58.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN STEnographer and Remington operator, half his time; E. Call 412 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS, FIRST-CLASS; also competent ones; calls numerous. Gill's Bureau, 726 Chicago Opera-House Block.

Salesmen.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA, CIGAR, and spice salesmen who have an established trade in Michigan or Illinois. B. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $5 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated warp, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN AS manager; German; first-class city references required. Address D 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESMAN to sell our line of boys', youths', misses', and children's Chicago-made shoes and slippers in Wisconsin and Northern Indiana; can be carried with other shoe lines not conflicting; must have established trade; state reference. D 72, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC CITY SALESMAN for thirty days. Good references. D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT REAL ESTATE SALESman. D 11, Tribune.

WANTED—SALESMEN—IF YOU ARE A HUSTler and want to make money call on or address The Linen-in Clothes-Dryer Co., 91 and 93 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED — THREE CLOTHING SALESMEN, with established trade, to travel in Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois. WORK BROTHERS & Co., Market and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—SHOE SALESMAN, YOUNG GERman, to sell slippers; must be acquainted with the trade in the West and Northwest. D 100, Tribune.

WANTED—BY A CHICAGO CLOTHING HOUSE A city salesman to sell on commission their surplus stock of light weights to the tailoring trade; good commission paid. Address, with references, D 114, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND TASTY BOY TO learn printing trade; must live with his parents and be willing to work. 112 Van Buren-st., Room 14.

WANTED—BRIGHT, TIDY BOY FROM 10 TO 14 years old in office. Address D 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WITH SOME EXperience and who writes a good hand. Answer, stating age; wages $5. D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN HARDWARE STORE. ABOUT 17 years old; must write and figure well; wages, about $4 per week. Address C 65, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH FOR jobbing and new work; a sober man will find steady work. Apply immediately to S. ED SNOW, Harlville, La Salle Co., Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED — SANDSTONE CUTTERS, GOOD hands; steady employment. Address A. WEBLEN Stone Works, 259 Baronne-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—CARPENTERS; GOOD WORKMEN; wages 35 and 40 cents per hour; 8 hours per day. Apply at Room 28, 161 La Salle-st., Carpenters' and Builders' Exchange.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER FOR children's and infants' cloaks. X 180, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD LARD OR TANK MAN, CApable of taking full charge of that branch of business at our packing-house in Omaha, Neb. Apply, with references to UNDERWOOD & CO., 225 S. Halsted-st.

WANTED—AXLE HEATERS, MAKERS, AND helpers. Apply Gould Coupler Co., 417 Phenix Building, Chicago. No strike.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—UNION AND NONunion men to keep away from Chicago. The strike is still on. THE UNITED CARPENTERS' COUNCIL.

WANTED—25 BRICKLAYERS AT THE NEW works Illinois Steel company, South Chicago. D. S. MATHIAS, Supt.

WANTED—BUTCHER, IMMEDIATELY. JAMES MORRISON, cor. 43d-st. and Champlain-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man to take care of two horses and vehicles and make himself handy about residence; must fully understand the care of good horses, come well recommended, and expect to give honest work for wages and board. 130 Dearborn-st., suite 14.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE SOBER MEN AS first and second coachmen, to take charge of gentleman's stable; must understand their business, and furnish references. C 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses; private family; references. D 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGLISH COACHMAN AND CARriage-washer to go to Kansas City. Call from to 12 a. m. at 206 Michigan-av., City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COACHman; send your name and references. Address D 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS care of horses and carriages and can make himself generally useful about the premises. Address D 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, WITH city references. Apply at 234 South Ashland-bd., after 2 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL FOR OUR CANAdian nurseries. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN OF about 16 in retail cigar store. Reference required. D 76, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF SIX horses. Inquire of R. FINLEY, 136 Fifty-third-st.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK about house and barn. 218 East Forty-seventh-st.

WANTED—OFFICE MAN; MUST BE RAPID writer and quick at figures. State salary wanted. D 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A ready-selling specialty. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock today to J. Y. LEWIS, Clifton House.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY AS BOOKkeeper and office assistant; must write good hand. Address, stating salary, D 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE rapid and accurate; state experience and salary wanted. D 79, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED — UNEMPLOYED LADY STENOGraphers; experienced. Positions surely and speedily found; costs nothing to join. United Stenographers' Association, 94 La Salle-st.; telephone.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATOR ON HAMMOND typewriter, with manifolding attachment; stenographer preferred. Address D 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND caligrapher living on West Side, $15. Call at once. 94 La Salle, Room 58.

WANTED—SHORTHAND STUDENT LIVING with parents; easy position; experience not necessary. D 102, Tribune.

WANTED—VERY COMPETENT, INTELLIGENT, experienced lady stenographer; Remington operator; $12 or $15. 412 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; permanent position if competent. The Electrical Supply Co., 171 Randolph-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook and laundress, with good references; wages $5 per week. Call at 3847 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in small family; good wages. ROBT. W. CLARKE, 223 La Salle-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, American or Swede. 1340 Frederick.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; MUST be able to sew. Apply, with references, 3451 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; GOOD WAGES. CALL immediately at 194 Michigan-av., Flat 7.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework. 5045 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, PRIVATE family. Must have good city references. Call or address W. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; no children. 1232 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook and laundress. Reference required. 3072 Groveland-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 6018 Lafayette-av., Englewood.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework; good wages and a good place to the right party. Call at 3036 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. 86 Astor-st.

WANTED—A COOK WHO WILL WASH AND Iron; private American family. Call at 2400 South Park-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply all week. 218 East Forty-seventh-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—CARPET-SEWERS. APPLY TO H. J. FURBUR & CO., 138 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL TO take care of child 6 weeks old. 213 Warren-av.

WANTED—A REFINED PERSON OF EXPERIence as nurse for young lady while convalescing. References required. 2015 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of child 2½ years old and assist in sewing. 60 Hawthorne-place, Lake View.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY TO TRAVEL WITH A DANcing master. Address D 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY SOLICitor; Christian woman, well-known in the city, preferred. D 112, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY (WIDOW preferred), with some knowledge of business, for a light and agreeable though somewhat responsible position at $9 weekly to commence. After 10 a. m. Manager's office. CARSON & SIMPSON, 151 La Salle-st.

DRESSMAKING.

FOR FINE ART EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING, AND cording for ladies' dresses, etc., call at Chicago Braiding Co., 225-7 Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOREMEN IN FACTORIES or any man with extensive acquaintance can make $85 per week without interfering with present position. Address W., 240 Lake-av.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States as agents to sell the new improved piano iron; needs no grinding; just been patented. BARRY & CONDRON, 288 Illinois-st., Chicago.

GENERAL AGENTS MAKE FROM $5,000 TO $5,000 per year; canvassers from $4 to $10 per day selling the Taylor Adjustable Shoe; every lady is a possible customer; permanent business; exclusive territory assigned. Address, with stamp, Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., Salem, Mass.

PORTRAIT AGENTS! DO YOU VALUE FINE work, accurate likeness, prompt service, low prices? Then deal with the largest Copying House in the country. SHEPARDS, 236 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENT FOR A CALIFORNIA VINEyard Co.—A responsible party having good business connections in the City of Chicago and vicinity can secure the agency of one of the largest wine-growers in the State of California; must give good references and be able of making advances on consignments. Address P. HENRY, 313 Sutter-st., San Francisco.

WANTED—LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO TAKE city agency for patent ink well; will sell on sight to all users of ink. Don't answer unless you mean business. C 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONsible life insurance man to act as agent in Chicago for the Bankers Life Association of St. Paul. First-class record and highest grade of qualifications indispensable. Address H. DORR, President, St. Paul, Minn.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH FROM $1,000 TO $5,000—M'F'G an article as staple as flour; will yield 100 per cent supplying present demand in Chicago; sole monopoly; worthy of investigation; highest reference. Address A 7, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000 to enlarge an established paying business. D 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR physician with capital in old established office practice in Chicago. Address C 122, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED IN GROCERY AND MARket, North Side; $1,000; fine chance for right party. D 41, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $5,000 to take charge of office of an established manufacturing business; will bear fullest investigation, and money secured. D 40, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE PARTNER IN LAW and real estate. References exchanged. C 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—HARDWARE BUSINESS, must have $5,000 and be experienced; a big opportunity. D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO $5,000; splendid opportunity; apply immediately. D 108, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. FRANK, 270 STATE-ST.—THE HIGHEST price is paid for good ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, specially on spring and fall overcoats. Orders promptly attended. Ladies by Mrs. B. FRANK. Gents by A. FRANK.

A. H. S. 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES AND SHOES until I have set prices on them. Address J. WRANSKI, 486 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$24 PER FOOT—IRVING PARK—Beautiful suburb, inside city limits, 20 minutes' ride; a few choice 50-foot residence lots at $12 to $14 per foot, worth $20; also 7, 8, and 9 room houses on easy terms; don't delay; prices are advancing. Also 25 lots, Crawford-av., inside city limits; abstract with each lot; $5,500; $50 less. H. HILL & CO., 204 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—COME IN AND GET YOU A HOME on monthly payments—7-room house, $1,600; $15 monthly, interest included. R. 507, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEFER & MUELLER, 135 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ELLIS-AV., NORTH OF 47TH-ST. 60X130 FEET. Will give bargain. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—

BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY.

GROVELAND PARK-AV., bet. 31st and 32d-sts., e. and w. front lots, at.....$160
CALUMET-AV., n. e. cor. 29th-st., 100x65 feet, at.. 130
PRAIRIE-AV., cor. 32d-st., 72x165 feet, at... 120
PRAIRIE-AV., 223 feet north of 45th-st., w. f., 75x160 feet, at..... 120
PRAIRIE-AV., bet. 41st-st., 227x165 feet, at..... 90
WABASH-AV., bet. 49th and 50th-sts., 102x160 feet, at..... 90
MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 32d and 36th-sts., 50x127 feet, at..... 375
DREXEL-AV., bet. 68th and 69th-sts., 48x130 feet; easy terms..... 450
JACKSON-AV., bet. 56th and 56th-sts., 3 lots as above..... $1,500 es

H. S. MERRITT & CO.,
405, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS FOUR FIRST-class built, pressed brick and rock face stone, basements and slate roof houses; all finished in hard wood, with all modern improvements; lots 25 by 161 feet deep; on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts, price from $9,500 to $10,000; terms $2,000 cash; balance $250 every three months with 6 per cent interest. These houses have furnace, coal storage and laundry in basement; kitchen, dining and sitting room, library and parlor on first floor, and 5 large sleeping rooms and bath room on second floor, and good attic. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 103 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR VAN BUren, 50 ft.; $2,000 per ft.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 40 ft.; $1,600 per foot.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 25 ft.; $37,500.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25 ft.; $25,000.
Clark-st., near Van Buren, 25 ft.; $37,500.
Michigan-av., north of 16th-st., 42 ft.; $28,000.
Wabash-av., near 12th-st., 25 ft.; $21,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 78, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY SPENCER & FORDHAM, 308 Chamber of Commerce and 974 Madison-st.
Michigan-blvd., near 25th-st., east front, very desirable lot, 40x175; one of the choicest lots in the city.
26th-st., near Stony Island-av., 40x132, south front; can be sold now under the market value.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., JUST SOUTH OF 18th-st., opposite Havlin's Theater, a choice investment; 50-foot paved alley. Will sell this property or lease for 99 years without revaluation. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
2407 Wabash-av., lot 25x132; $6,000.
3030 Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick, 25 foot lot, at a great bargain.
3627 Prairie-av., beautiful modern stone-front dwelling. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, 83X150, EAST front, next to elegant improvements. Also cheapest corner and inside lots on this boulevard. Fine elegant detached brown-stone and Kasota stone residences nearing completion at n. w. cor. of Grand-boulevard and 44th-st. J. MENDELL, Room 39, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A BARGAIN FOR some who is in the market for a beautiful home; No. 2853 Prairie-av., a 9-story and cellar, thoroughly modern, brick and stone house, containing 11 finished rooms, and every convenience; must be sold as owner has removed from the city; want offer. GEO. F. HARLOW, 307 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BET. 16TH AND 17TH-sts., 6-story stone front, lot 25x170. Price, $20,000 cash; bargain. 3226) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1330 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY AND basement stone front; lot 22x130; $20,000. C. L. LANCASTER, 33, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH SIDE IN residence property; 8 new brick houses on Champlain-av., near 44th-st. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, WITH BRICK COTTAGE, ON State-st., No. 3419. Inquire of J. WEBER, on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON FOREST-AV., NEAR 57th-st. Price, $4,500; easy terms. (3238) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOT 100 FEET SQUARE within three blocks of City-Hall. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON EASY TERMS, convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc. J. H. WESENER & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NEW, CLEAN 9-room residence in South Side park; hardwood finish; pleasant surroundings. D 12, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 47TH-st., all improvements in, 100 ft., $70 per foot; easy terms; 9 lots s. e. cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 42d-st., $5,400; 2 lots Greenwood-av., near 43d-st., $1,350; easy terms; 50 ft. Michigan-av., near 22d-st., $1,000 per foot; 80 ft. north of 12th-st., on Michigan-av., $1,600 per ft. E. A. BURGE, 83 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SPENCER & FORDHAM, 308 Chamber of Commerce and 974 Madison-st.
BARGAINS.
Claremont-av., near Van Buren-st., a two-flat modern brick building, costs $4,000; lot worth $2,500, well rented at this price..... $ 5,000
Warren-av., near Campbell, a two-flat building, 7 rooms, bath, etc., south front, lot 24x136..... 3,800
Ada-st., near Washington-bd., a fine stone-front residence, 10 rooms, bath, etc..... 6,500
Adams-st., near St. Louis-av., close to Garfield Park, rapidly developing into a very fine residence locality, lot 25x142; to be sold cheap.....

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—$ 268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 162 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick flat, stone-front stores, suitable for saloon and business; highest point in city. Western-av. and Huron-st. Owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—OWNER LIVING OUT OF city; on easy terms; all in good repair.
619 Hilton-st., 2-story flats, 12 rooms; rent $37 per month, and lot; $3,500.
615 Fulton-st., 2-story 8-room house and lot; $2,700.
619 Carroll-av., 2-story flats, 12 rooms; rent $37 per month; no reasonable offer refused for either. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, 786 Madison-st., cor. Robey-st. Tel. 7,579.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, WEST of Union Park, lot 44x182, and a splendid house, 2-story frame with stone cellar; also barn; $13,000. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 66 ft., deep; 15 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6½ cents; $600 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—For manufacturing, coal-yard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.
120 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
252 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P. C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 162 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR HOMANlay.—Manufacturing, coal-yard, and stoneyard sites; 2 ft. f. f. Call 412 First National Bank Building.

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CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. FRANK, 270 STATE-ST.—THE HIGHEST price is paid for good ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, specially on spring and fall overcoats. Orders promptly attended. Ladies by Mrs. B. FRANK. Gents by A. FRANK.

A. H. S. 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES AND SHOES until I have set prices on them. Address J. WRANSKI, 486 State-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — BELLEVUE-PLACE, BEAUTIFUL modern stone dwelling; a bargain. 184 Randolph-st., G. H. HIGH.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—2 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, 7 indiana, near Cass-st.; $30,000 for the three, to close an estate; one-third cash, balance one, two, and three years. E. S. DREYER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—36 ST. JAMES-PLACE, NEW, TWO-story, stone-front house (just completed); lot 25½ x146; house is finished in antique oak, has furnace, gas and electric, gas-lighters, butler's pantry, and every modern convenience; mosaic tiling in vestibule, soapstone laundry tubs, cemented cellar, and sidewalks. The location is delightful, being between Clark-st. and Lincoln Park; fine view of the Park, the drives, and Lake Michigan; only 3 minutes' walk to the cable-cars, the Park, the lake shore, and the artesian mineral spring. Call and see this property and you will like it; will be open for inspection every day. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
No. 1055 North Clark-st.,
Opposite Lincoln Park.
Lot 30x140, house 24x78, suitable for residence or flats, A bargain if taken at once.
JAY F. STEAD & CO.,
R. 3, 70 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—
HIGH NORTH SHORE HEALTHY.
Acres, lots, and blocks.
Desirable suburban homes.
Sheridan Road Frontage.
Chicago to Winnetka.
THOMAS G. WINDES, R. 722, 113 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 280 HURON-ST., NEAR ST. James Church, for $7,000, worth $10,000. By F. F. JOYNER, 225 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., 25X130, NEAR Goethe-st., at $275 if taken quick. H. S. MERRITT & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE-drive, new, modern stone-front residence containing 11 rooms; every fine finish; every convenience. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV. AND 50TH-ST.,
On Illinois Central Railroad, six new houses, 8 rooms, Furnace, storerooms, servants' water-closet and laundry in basement. Reception hall, parlors, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor; four large sleeping rooms, bathroom, and five closets on second floor. Hardwood finish, three hardwood mantels, electric bells, tubes, etc., all complete; plate glass; concrete walks, beautiful lawns. Ready to move in. Go and see them. Will make terms.
C. M. WELLS & CO.,
102 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—
A 7-room house, stone foundation, furnace, mantels, all complete; Parkside.
8-room house, stone foundation, furnace, mantels, well finished; Parkside.
6-room house, cheap, at Parkside.
8-room house, on Oglesby-av., c. l., south 65th-st.; decided bargain.
7-room house on Hope-av., south of 64th-st., at a bargain. 6-room house, Coles-av., about 1¼ blocks from Windsor Park depot.
WILLIAM LAING & CO.,
Room 202 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Choice corner on 75th-st., about 3¼ blocks from Windsor Park depot.
50 ft. near 75th-st. and Luella-av.
50 ft. near 75th-st. and Farragut-av.
300 ft. near 76th-st. and Farragut-av.
167 ft. cor. 76th-st. and Yale-av.
37 ft. cor. 76th-st. and Spencer-av.
257 ft. north of 75th-st., near Yates-av.
110 ft. Bond-st. and 75th-st., a corner.
50 ft., Paxton-av., near 75th-st.
1 lot, Jeffery-av., c. l., near 75th-st.
255 ft. on 76th-st., near Windsor Park depot.
25 lots on 83d-st. and Yates-av.
18 lots at Irondale.
WILLIAM LAING & CO.,
Room 202 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—
10 acres, 83d and Paxton-av., at.....$3,250
8 acres, 76th and Jeffery-av., at 3,500
300 ft., bet. 69th and 70th-sts., Webster-av., at.... 25.00
1,056 ft., bet. 75th and 73d-sts., So. Side, at..... 25.00
200 ft., Duncan-av., north of 78th-st., at..... 22.50
H. D. CHAPIN, Room 75, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A CORNER north of 51st-st., 150 per ft. below ruling

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS AND ACRES IN HYDE PARK and Town of Lake. ☞Have large list of inquiries. ☞Cash on hand for bargains. ☞If you want to sell your property don't list with me for I sell at your price, if reasonable. No sale no pay. Phone 2,551. H. DALEY, 95 Washington-st., Room 26.

WANTED—PROPERTY ON GRAND-BOULEVARD, Michigan-av., Prairie-av. We have several customers for desirable lots. A. MENDEL, R. 30, 177 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH—GOOD BUSINESS property worth from $10,000 to $20,000; on State-st. 35th, 43d, 63d, or Cottage Grove-av.; must be well located; owners send description at once.

Chamber of Commerce Building, Telephone 1208.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—5 OR 10 ACRES south of State and north of 67th-st. Address D Tribune office.

WANTED—SALES OF CHICAGO PROPERTY can be satisfactorily made through the office of HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.

KEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PROPERTY LISTED WITH US WILL receive closest attention. Best of references A. MENDEL, R. 30, 177 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MODERN 12 OR 14 ROOM HOUSE, north of 63d-st, close to 111. Cent.; $15,000 to $18,000. Address D 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT ACRES, ASHLAND-AV. AND Lake. Answer soon.

ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st., Room 35.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—VACANT LOTS ON Winter-st., between 67th and 69th; have customers ready; prefer to deal with owners. Address Lock Box 161, Chicago.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY—SOME GENuine bargains in Prairie and South Park-avs., south of 35th. MOAK & DUTHILL, 116 La Salle, R. 50.

WANTED—FOR $7,000, BEST STOCK FARM OF 80 acres adjoining town within 100 miles of Chicago; no attention paid unless answer contains full description and lowest cash price. D 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY situated, near Law-av.; price not to exceed $2,500. E. J. FULLER & CO., 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, STORE AND FLAT building, State-st. or Cottage Grove-av., between 22d and 63d-sts., for about $10,000.

KING & TITCOMB, 21 Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—ACRES—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS waiting to purchase tracts of 5, 10, 20, 40, or 80 acres well located; owners send description immediately.

J. F. MICK & SON,

Chamber of Commerce Building, Telephone 1203.

WANTED—CAPITALIST OWNING LOT ABOUT 50x175, West Side, east of Center-av., or will buy such lot and put up building at total cost of $20,000 and give long lease at 8 per cent. Address D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE SUBDIVISION ON the South side to handle on commission by reliable real estate dealer; can close out quick. D 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN VICINITY OF JACKSON, GARFIELD, and DOUGLAS PARKS. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOARD IN CENTRALLY LOCATED HOTEL TO exchange for good tailoring. Address D 61, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—15 RESIDENCES AND flats in city; 70 lots South Side; 10 fine ranches; 10 fine business blocks; 300 vacant lots; 45 acres adjoining good city; 840 acres good Missouri land; 5,000 acres good Wisconsin land; one good stock shelf hardware one good complete packing plant, one fine residence. Want Evanston, suburban, or farm property. C 58, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE IN COUNTY-SEAT Town in Illinois. What have you? Commission to brokers. SMITH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—I OWN SOME CHOICE FARM lands in Northern Kansas which I will exchange for good Chicago property or merchandise. ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Lock-Box 688, Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND GOOD cigars for good vacant lot, clear. Address D 23, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$20,000 TO $100,000 OF VACANT property within 3 miles of Court-House for improved; if clear will put in some cash. Address Y 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—245-ACRE FARM NEAR RICHmond, Ind., for unimproved south side Chicago property, north of Fifty-fifth-st. Everything will pay money difference if property will justify; price not to exceed $75,000. D. G. REID, Richmond, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE RANCH IN WHEELer County, Nebraska; well stocked and improved; one-half of the ranch cultivated; for sale or exchange for Chicago property; ranch clear; price, $58,000.

JULIUS WARE,
45, 115 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agent.
Tel. 1,378.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS CORNER, CITY, AND money for improved, clear lots in Jefferson, Morgan Park, Glencoe, and other places. CLARK, Cor. La Porte-ad., and clear lots for city improved or Al equity; new upright piano for lots. What have you? CHARLES MILLER & CO., 170 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR SECTIONS OF LAND in South Dakota for C. and W. R. R.; want fast road horse or suburban lots; for particulars address D 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND GOOD cigars and fall for rooming house. Address D 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS, clothing, etc., for good real estate and part cash. Address Box 326, Waukegan, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE FOR AND ASSUME FOR a good hotel and furniture in city or good town. C 55, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
FOR 20 YEARS, NO REVALUATION.
STATE-ST., 75 ft. front, near Randolph-st., with buildings.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $5,000 and upwards from 5 to 6 per cent. We can place loans of $50,000 and upwards at very low rates. Call and see us and get our rates.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; money on hand at very low rates. We have superior facilities for making loans promptly.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

A FUND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE WITHOUT COMMISSION, in large and small amounts, at from 5 to 7 per cent; no delay. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
The People's Building and Loan Assn., having an accumulation of money, will loan at a low rate of premium. No delay. Borden Block, Randolph and Dearborn-sts. HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
110 and 112 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates; 6 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 94 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5½ AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LUPE, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co., 6% per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 30 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 103 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRACE, 1004 Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards on Chicago city property; principals preferred. C 64, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

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R. S. PRESCOTT & CO., 112 Dearborn-st., R. 3.

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W. M. WILLNER,
128 La Salle-st.

$500 UPWARDS TO LOAN; INTEREST AND commission the lowest; mortgage paper bought and sold. PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES BOUGHT. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, storage receipts, sealskins, or any good security; to honest people lowest rates; business transacted privately. KNOWLTON, 79 Dearborn, Room 402.

$40,000 WANTED, 5 YEARS, AT 7 PER CENT, to improve valuable business corner. Y 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers, at
40 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 180 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Soda fountain, tables, chairs, and restaurant fixtures, etc.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED JERSEY cow; fresh; one of the very best. J. L. LEE, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—
2533 Wabash-av., 9 rooms.
2116 Indiana-av., 14 rooms and barn.
3041 Groveland-av., 10 rooms.
3134 Lake Park-av., 12 rooms.
3140 Lake Park-av., 12 rooms.
3513 South Park-av., 10 rooms.
121 30th-st., 8 rooms.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—3533 VINCENNES-AV.—2-STORY and basement stone-front house of 11 rooms and bath; rent low; keys on premises. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—
2415 Wabash-av., 2-story basement and attic stone front in first-class repair; 9 rooms; $45.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 129 33D-ST., $35; 9-room modern house, 3212 Graves-place, $30; 257 Bowen-av., 9 rooms, $30; 3127 Rhodes-av., 9 rooms, $25. Apply 3135 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE BEAUTIFUL modern home No. 2959 Prairie-av., completely furnished; every convenience; all modern appointments such as electric bells, burglar alarms, electric gas-lighting, etc.; cement cellar; very elegant.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—3525-27 AND 29 GRAND-BLVD., 2-story modern residences, 12 rooms, in fine condition; first-class barn; $60. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—3230 WABASH-AV., STRICTLY modern brownstone 13-room house in excellent order; desirable neighborhood. Apply to
B. D. SLOCUM, 105 5th-av., Room 1.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—
Beautiful 10-room house; detached; 3206 Lake Park-av.; possession at once. Inquire of owner, 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—3302 RHODES-AV.—10-ROOM BRICK residence, with modern conveniences; rent reduced to $40. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3210 INDIANA-AV., MODERN 2-story and cellar house, 12 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all in fine order and completely and elegantly furnished; rent $125.
BARNES & PARISH.

FOR RENT—RARE BARGAIN—NEATLY-FURnished modern 9-room house; parties leave town Friday. 3236 Graves-place.

TO RENT—
Very desirable and handsomely furnished house on South Park-av., near 35th-st.; all complete for occupancy; low rent. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
194 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT, Schiller-st., near Dearborn-av.; kitchen on parlor floor; cheap. A. R. HECKMAN & CO.,
91, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., near 20th-st., completely furnished; house is detached on all sides; to private family only.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

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415 W. Randolph-st., 9 rooms.
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421 W. Randolph-st., 9 rooms.
115 S. Leavitt-st., 14 rooms.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—927 MONROE-ST., "OR. OAKLEY-av., 10-room house, south and east front; in perfect condition; $75; also 928 Monroe-st., $30.
H. PUTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—973 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, 6-room house, 40-foot lot, $18. M. A. WELLS,
84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, 2-story and basement brick; 9 rooms, in good order; brick barn, 3 stalls; only $50 month.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
130 La Salle-st.

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39 Pearson-st., 12 rooms.
389 Elm-st., 11 rooms; new.; cor. Dearborn-av.
373 Elm-st., 11 rooms; new.
381 Elm-st., 10 rooms.
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OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
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FOR RENT—
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No. 20 Lincoln-av., 9 rooms.
F. A. FRITZ, JR.,
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Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE FURNISHED HOUSES and flats. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—5713 ROSALIE-COURT, 7-ROOM frame dwelling, with stable, laundry, etc.; rent $37.50.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—5722 ROSALIE-COURT—8-ROOM dwelling, finished in hardwood, attic, laundry, all modern conveniences.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—5731 ROSALIE-COURT—MODERN 7-room house, with attic, laundry, etc.; newly decorated.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4539 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., MODern 9-room house; barn; $30 per month. JOHN BOOMER, R. 19, 167 Dearborn-st.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—TWO GOOD HOUSES, 8 and 6 rm; one large furnished, $40. A. KIDDER, 120 N. Willow-av., Austin.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA—Furnished or unfurnished, a 13-room brick house, with large grounds, garden, fruit barn, etc.; near lake; all in good order; will rent for the season or year or will sell. For particulars address P. O. Box 217, Lake Geneva.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, NEARLY NEW; nice suburban home; 8 miles out; only $16 per month. 115 Dearborn, Rooms 56 and 57.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, desirable and convenient, at Lake Forest, for July and August. N. D. PRATT, 91 Lake-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS., FOR THE season, on Lake La Belle. Inquire of H. L. EDGERTON, 6 Sherman-st., Room 53.

FOR RENT—AT FOX LAKE, ILLINOIS. FOR this season, a new cottage, furnished complete; boats, etc. N. W. BROOKS, 417 Home Insurance Building, City.

FOR RENT—A SUMMER COTTAGE, FURnished, on the shore of a pleasant lake, 60 miles north of Chicago. Address D 1, 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE ARMOUR FLATS ARE WELL lighted and ventilated; furnished with screens, window shades, janitor service, etc.; finished in natural wood and are kept in first-class order at all times; surrounded by asphalt and side-walks clean; no water rate to pay; we can rent you a new one or one that has been occupied, just as you may select; only a few left out of a total of 194, and our agent on the ground will show them at any time. Located on 33d, 34th, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 194 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES FLATS, N.E. COR. Indiana-av. and 23d-st., 5 and 6 rooms and bath, and 7 rooms; complete with baths and all conveniences; first-class elevator and janitor service; rents low; possession at once. Apply at elevator in building or to L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 24.

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A. R. HECKMAN & CO.,
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E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
130 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

TO RENT—126 WINCHESTER-AV., LOWER FLAT; 6 good rooms and bath, in nice order; furnace, stone front, large yard; convenient, pleasant locality; only $30. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—2356 W. VAN BUREN-ST. — GOOD, comfortable 5-room flats, second and third floors; in nice order; reasonable rent.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—SEE THOSE ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM flats, 271 Ogden-av.; modern throughout; reduced rent; in order; key in store below; agent there evenings. Owner, D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., R. 855.

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183 W. Wood, 5 rooms, $12.
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And other flats and houses.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D FLAT OF 1058 WASHINGton-blvd., $25 and $27.50. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—248 ERIE-ST.—
CALUMET APARTMENTS,
FLAT NO. 4, 7 ROOMS.
All improvements. Complete janitor service.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT 202 E. ERIE-ST., BETWEEN Dearborn and State, two large flats; these flats are as pleasant and convenient and as elegant in finish and decoration as any in Chicago; no inside rooms, nearest building forty feet away; large closets and storerooms; no steam heat, elevator, or electric lights, but the rent is about one-half of similar flats with these "modern" conveniences; janitor service; in perfect order; will only be rented to private families; now open to inspection.
D. C. MORRILL, 95 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—256 OHIO-ST., S. E. CORNER CASS—Apartment No. 9 in the "Jaeschke," 6 fine rooms; steam heat, passenger elevator; everything first-class; will rent furnished or unfurnished.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—533 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, 7-ROOM flat; light and convenient; steam heat, janitor, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—383 MOHAWK-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE 6-room flat, good brick building, near Garfield-av. cars and Lincoln Park.
MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "MARQUETTE," CORNER Rush and Ohio-sts., 7-room flat, finished in hardwood, with all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc.
J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT AND BASEMENT; 39 East Chicago-av. JOHN GINOCHIO, Rooms 17 and 18, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 460 DEARBORN-AV.—AN ELEgant eight-room apartment with every modern convenience, complete and ready for occupancy; reasonable rent to right party. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 9 ROOMS, FIRST-class order, newly papered. 196 La Salle-av. Call sat. 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—ON ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av., 5-room flats on first and second floors; modern. and in order. BOWERS, 88 Dearborn-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—206 LEWIS-ST., LAKE VIEW, HANDsome 6-room flat, newly papered; all conveniences; space all round; 8 minutes from cable and steam cars.

TO RENT—
Very desirable and handsomely furnished house on South Park-av., near 33d-st.; all complete for occupancy; low rent. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
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All improvements. Complete janitor service.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing fronting on Milwaukee-av. and Clinton-st., size 30x70; suitable for manufacturing or wareroom. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, and LOFTS for BUSINESS and MANUFACTURING purposes; also HOUSES and FLATS, $25 upwards in all divisions; daily application from A1 tenants. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 SMALL UNFURnished rooms, central location. C 66, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE BEST 5 OR 6 ROOM flat, with bath, for $25; North Side, south of Division, east of Clark. D 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES well-furnished room or rooms, convenient to bath; price not to exceed $5 per week; answer immediately; South Side. D 115, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SAFE INVESTMENT — ALSO POSITIONS IF desired—Take stock in the Travelers' Pocket Fire-Escape Co.; incorporated capital stock $12,000; only $4,000 to be placed; I will guarantee 25 to 100 per cent dividend first year or forfeit $6,000 individual stock; $500 stock secures; if desired by competent party state agency and credit; our escape is the only invention meeting the wants of the traveling fraternity; spool 1½x3-inch holds 100 feet wire tape of 750 lbs. strength readily carried in coat pocket or hand companion; descent under perfect control of the operator; note Associated Press comments of our successful descent from suspension bridge and cliffs at Niagara Falls lately. Call and see sample escape and photos of descents and be convinced of our great future. Satisfactory references given.
I. H. ATHEY,
Nationa: Hotel, 228 and 230 Clark-st.

A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AND NEW fixtures for sale and long lease of store; one of the best locations in Chicago; will be sold at large discount for reasons which will be given. The Wheeler Fletch Co., Room 314, Stock Exchange Bldg., Dearborn and Monroe, Chicago.

AN INCORPORATED COMPANY WILL SELL TO an suitable business-man ten thousand dollars of its stock and give purchaser an official position; business popular and well known in Chicago and in every state and city in the United States; also doing an export trade; very desirable and attractive. Address P. O. Box 317.

A N INVENTOR WANTS AN ENERGETIC AND ambitious associate, with some means, to stock or place in Chicago two patents. Address ELECTRICIAN, No. 17 E. 27th-st., Minneapolis, Minn.

A WIDEAWAKE YOUNG MAN WITH $51.00 AND some mechanical knowledge can find an immensely profitable business opening that will stand investigation by addressing D 58, Tribune office.

CAPITALIST TO MAKE SMALL INVESTMENT with promoter of enterprise that will bring large returns. Address C 162, Tribune office.

DENVER! DENVER! DENVER! THE BEST chance for somebody to locate in Denver and step right into a good-paying business in the best location city; store 25x60; gents' furnishing goods and fixtures for sale; established in 1881; have reduced stock to about $4,000; will stand thorough investigation

Corn Exchange Bank,

Corner La Salle and Jackson-sts.,

CHICAGO.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, President.
ERNEST A. HAMILL, Vice President.
FRANK W. SMITH, Cashier.

Capital, $1,000,000.
Surplus, $550,000.

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Byron L. Smith, Charles H. Wacker,
A. A. Sprague, B. M. Frees,
John H. Dwight, Ernest A. Hamill,
Charles L. Hutchinson.

ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

Proposals for Water Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 m., Tuesday, June 3, 1890, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of the bonds of said city, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, dated January 1, 1887, payable Thirty (30) years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN at the office of the Treasurer of said City.

These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of Oregon, approved Nov. 23, 1885, for the construction of Water-Works, and are exempt from taxation for State, County, and Municipal purposes. Said act authorized the issue of $700,000 for that purpose, of which amount $650,000 have been issued. The legality of the act has been affirmed by the Court of Last Resort in the State.

The bonds will be delivered with coupons attached for int. rest from July 1, 1890, and the successful bidder will be required to pay for same Monday, July 16, 1890.

The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposal for Purchase of Water Bonds," and addressed to "Frank T. Dodge, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon."

The right to reject bids is reserved.

By order of the Water Committee,

FRANK T. DODGE, Clerk.

Portland, Oregon, May 12, 1890.

For Sale—Acres

The prettiest piece of lake shore property near North Evanston; nearly one mile of sheridan drive frontage; upon highest ground; a bargain—$1,600 per acre; worth $3,000, and within two blocks from depot.

Julius Wahl
ROOM 45
115 DEARBORN ST
TELEPHONE 1378

Watriss, Breese & Cummings,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NOS. 111 & 113 MONROE STREET.

Stocks and Bonds bought, sold, and carried on Margin.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE.

The fee of a very valuable corner in the business center of the city, LEASED FOR 99 YEARS, without revaluation, and perfectly secured. Price, $150,000.

THOMAS & PUTNAM,

127 Portland Block.

BONDS FOR SALE.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 13, 1890.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of Hastings, Nebraska, from the date hereof until 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, June the 2d, 1890, for the sale of bonds to be issued by the said city for the construction of sewers, said bonds to be issued in the amount of forty thousand dollars, of five hundred dollars each, payable to bearer in twenty years after date, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and dated on the day of their delivery, redeemable at the option of the city after five years.

Parties to whom the bonds are awarded will be required to deposit $1,000 as an evidence of good faith, and in their proposal must name a date when money will be paid.

Mayor and Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Mayor,

H. C. HOVERLY, City Clerk.

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 100 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

160 ACRES

On Grand Trunk Road; only $1,250 per acre; station on the ground; great bargain; can be subdivided at once.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

Chicago Treasurership.

$3,000 SALARY.

$25,000 investment required for one-third interest in very prosperous and profitable manufacturing business at Chicago, with Treasurership at $3,000 yearly salary. R. C. ALDEN & CO., Pullman Building, Chicago.

Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums of $3,000 and upward.

THOMAS & PUTNAM,

27, 107 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

In sums of $5,000 and upwards at current rates.

The Jennings Trust Co.

Adams Express Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.

H. A. HURLBUT,

88 Washington-st.

REED & HURLBUT,

11 Pine-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

An elegant dwelling on the North Side, either with or without furniture. Price, $50,000. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

KENSINGTON,

WALKER COUNTY,

GEORGIA.

22 MILES SOUTH OF

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In Lookout Valley,

On the line of the

Chattanooga Southern Railway,

Is destined to be one of the most important manufacturing cities in the South. The location, consisting of 1,600 acres, which has been secured by the managers of the KENSINGTON LAND COMPANY of Chattanooga, Tenn., is surrounded by inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron, equal in quality to that of any section in the great mineral belt of the South. Manufactured Iron, Cotton, Leather, etc., can be produced cheaper in KENSINGTON than at any point in the South, and its railroad service will be unsurpassed.

The Kensington Land Co.

Solicits correspondence with manufacturers generally, and offers liberal inducements to those contemplating the removal of their establishments or the building of new factories in this prosperous section of the country.

Sale of Lots at Kensington

July 1, 2, and 3.

Arrangements for reduced rates of fare will be perfected.

Pamphlets descriptive of Kensington and its surroundings may be had by addressing

Kensington Land Co.,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

F. R. PEMBERTON, Prest. (of F. R. Pemberton & Co., bankers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; President of Kensington Iron & Coal Co.; Vice-President of Chattanooga Southern Railroad).

C. E. JAMES, Vice-Prest. (of Robertson & James, bankers, New York; President of Chattanooga Union Railroad and Chattanooga Southern Railroad).

W. W. HARRISON, Second Vice-Prest. (of Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Phila.; Second Vice-President Chattanooga Southern Railroad and Kensington Iron & Coal Co.).

FLOYD S. PATTERSON, Sec'y and Treas., (Secretary and Treasurer Kensington Iron & Coal Co.).

GLEN ELLYN SPRINGS,

This NEW Town, containing ONLY 95 LOTS, 50 by 150 feet, will be put on the market THURSDAY, MAY 22d, at prices from $4.00 to $12.00 per front foot.

ALL STREET WORK TO BE DONE BY THE SELLER.

This Great Property immediately adjoins the Wonderful Group of Springs at Prospect Park, Du Page Co., Ill., 22 miles or 42 minutes from Wells-st. Station, on the Galena Division of the C. and N. W. R. R.

THREE SIDES OF THIS PLAT face the splendid park of the Glen Ellyn Hotel and Springs Company, upon which is a lake of 40 acres. A $50,000 hotel now building, amidst forest, hills, and streams.

THE FIRST PARTY OF PURCHASERS WILL LEAVE Northwestern Depot at 8:30 a. m. Thursday. The next party at 8:30 a. m. Saturday.

For full particulars call upon

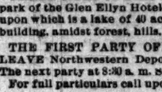
S. L. BAKER,

Suite 44 Inter-Ocean Building.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of E. SCHEN and R. R. Co. (incorporated) will be held at the general office of the company, 17 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., on Monday, June 2, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEO. C. BLISH, Secretary.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 20.	May 13.
New York	$189,550,985	$193,256,383
Boston	18,648,658	19,524,943
Chicago	14,232,000	14,103,000
Philadelphia	13,618,694	12,494,594
St. Louis	5,850,042	4,529,091
Baltimore	2,403,494	2,682,658
New Orleans	1,500,686	1,703,776

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25@40c premium; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 60c premium.

The bankers insist that there are no indications of cheaper money at present, and the general opinion which they advance as to the future is that the great activity in all kinds of commercial enterprises is likely to keep money so fully employed that there is little chance of much lower rates at any time this year. On the other hand, large borrowers claim to see positive indications of accumulating surpluses in some of the banks which will, they think, surely bring down the rate. Banks are beginning to send in the old-time inquiry, these borrowers say, asking if they can't use a little more money. There is no doubt but the most active brokers are getting funds at 5 per cent, and some of such loans are coming in regular way from the banks. If the brokers are right in their prediction of cheaper money the fulfillment of the prediction will do much to enliven the local stock market. The prices of some of the leading stocks are so high now compared to their present dividend-paying ability that it is heavy lugging to carry them when there is no advance in quotations. The margin between the income received and the expense of carrying a large block of stocks is considerable in the case of some of the securities. New York exchange was 40c premium before clearing and 25c after clearing, with little doing at any time. Sterling is still weak. Actual sales of sixty-day bills were 483 for sixty day bills and 485 for demand, though some of the banks quoted ¼ above these rates.

It was another dull day at the Chicago Stock Exchange. There is no disguising the fact that the public is not in the market just now. Those public wishes to buy stocks, but it hopes by holding off that it will be able to buy them at a lower range than they are quoted at now. Strawboard bobbed into activity yesterday, 900 shares being sold and the price ran up to 116@116¾. The entire public has a strictly confidential tip to buy Strawboard for a big and sudden rise. Just what the advance is to be based on does not appear. Holders, however, seem to have become a trifle easy and are not hang to their stock as a good investment than they have been before. The earnings are said to be decidedly satisfactory. West Side stock held closely to 118 all day. Are Light went up to 114½, the highest point it has reached. Bonds were a little more active, $155,000 changing hands. Some of the brokers are talking bullish about the gas bonds, but they show no special strength yet. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 A.S.B.Co.	111	$30,000	W. C. St. R. Co.	118½
200 Do b 10	116¾	100 Do b 30	118½
100 Do b 30	116¾	425 Do.	118
100 Do b 30	116¾	100 Do b 5	118¼
100 Do.	116	25 Do.	118
50 C. & C. C. & I. Co.	82	300 Do b 30	118¾
100 Do.	81¾	100 N. G. & Ry. Co.	15½
100 Do b 30	82	100 Do b 60	15½
200 Do b 30	81¾	50 Do b 30	155
4 Gen. Elec. Co.	93	100 N. L. G. Co. b 30	85
91 Nat. Railway Co.	114	1 Chi. City Ry. Co.	230

BONDS.

$55000 C. G. L. & C. Co.	95¾	$10000 Con. Gas 5s	94¾
10000 Do b 15	96	1000 W. D. R. ep. ex 6s	101
2500 Do.	96		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 C. Arc L. & P. Co.	113¾	100 W. C. R. R. Co. b 30	118¾
100 Do.	113¾	145 Do.	118¾
150 Nat. Linen Co.	55	100 Do b 30	118¾
45 W. C. St. R. R. Co.	117¾	200 Do.	118¾
100 Do b 30	118¾	25 C. & C. C. & I. Co.	81¾
100 Do b 30	118¾	200 Do b 30	82
150 Do b 30	118¾	200 Do b 30	81¾
100 Do.	118	100 A. S. B. Co., Ill. bld.	110¾
45 Do.	118¾	100 Do b 30	110¾
100 Do.	118	100 Do b 30	110¾
100 Do.	117¾	100 N. Chi. C. Ry. Co.	154
200 Do.	117¾	100 Do b 30	154½

BONDS.

$10000 C. G. L. & C. Co. b 30	96	$5000 C. G. L. & C. Co. b 60	96
10000 Do.	95¾	5000 Do b 10	95¾
10000 Do.	96¾	5000 Con. Gas 5s	94¾

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange, except where a † indicates an asked price and no bid:

American Ex. Nat.	129	Chicago Gas Co.	82
American T. & Sav.	170	Chi. Passenger Ry.	96
Chemical Nat.	2,400	Com'l Bkg. Co. of Ill.	100
Chicago National	250	Diam. Match Co. of Ill.	149¾
Commercial National	320	National Ry Co.	114
Continental National	136	N. W. Elevated Co.	85
Corn Exchange	245	Western Stone Co.	127
†First National Bank	325	Am. Brew. & M. Co. b	82
†Fort Dearborn Nat.	160	Ch. City Ry. Co. b	154
Ill. Trust & Savings	460	3rd of Trade 10-50 5s	103¾
International	102¾	Chi. Op.-House Co.	68¾
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	340	Chi. Auditorium 5s	102
Nat. B. of America	139	Chi. Pasopticon Co. 6s	72½
Union National	130	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co. 5s	95¾
Union Trust Co	300	Chi. S. Elec. U. Co. 5s	93
Calumet L. & C. Co.	97	Com. Gas. Ist M. 5s	94¾
Calumet & C. C. & I.	82½	Nat. Subway Co. 6s	74
Cal. Car Co.	70	N. C. Ry. Ist M. 6s	113
Chamber of Com.	125	N. Chi. City Ry 4½s	97½
Central Music Hall	315	W. Div. Ry. Co. ex. 6s	101½
Gen. Union Tel. Co.	79½	W. C. St. R. R. Ist M. 5s	101
Chicago Cliff Dwelling	100	W. C. St. R. R. Co. 5s	101
Chicago Edison Co.	122	West. Stone 5-20 5s	100

Farson, Leach & Co. yesterday sold $225,000 City of Quincy short time 6 per cent bonds at 100½. They bought $100,000 Helena, Mont., 5 per cents at 100½ and interest.

The Chicago Gas company is ready to exchange new certificates for the old Gas Trust certificates, but holders are showing no disposition to make the change. Not a single holder has yet presented certificates for exchange.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20.—(Special.)—The stock market of this morning was disposed to be about as gloomy as the weather. The tendency to recession continued, and in the majority of stocks there were material concessions. Noteworthy declines up to noon were: Lackawanna, Lead Trusts ¾, Louisville and Nashville ¾, Mexican Central ½, Missouri Pacific ¾, New England 1¾, Northern Pacific common ¾, Oregon Transcontinental 1¼, Pacific Mail ¼, Reading 1, Stock Island ¾, Richmond Terminal ¾, St. Paul common ¾, preferred 1, Wabash preferred ¾. On the other hand, Atchison advanced 1¼ points, Colorado Coal ¾, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 1¾, Sugar Trusts 2¼, Texas Pacific ¾, Union Pacific ¼, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Atchison, Reading, and Texas Pacific were centers of activity and monopolized a large scale of the forenoon's business.

The early afternoon market was dull and heavy for the majority of stocks, but Sugar Trusts showed great buoyancy and reviving advanced upwards of two points above the noon figures. The tone of the late afternoon market was much stronger. Atchison and Richmond Terminal developing noteworthy strength. The rest of the market was stronger, but not as all buoyant. Sugar Trusts continued to lead.

Money on call close, ranging from 4@10 per cent, last loan, 5, closed offered at 8. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 485¾ for 60-day bills, and 486¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 365,389 shares, including: Atchison, 16,405; Canada Southern, 3,511; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 15,330; Erie, 6,410; Lake Erie and Western, 1,900; Missouri Pacific, 5,570; Northern Pacific, 7,305; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,137; Oregon Transcontinental, 28,710; Reading, 24,350; St. Paul, 15,100; Texas Pacific, 22,405; Union Pacific, 7,410; Western Union, 3,185; Richmond and West Point, 60,100.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales	High.	Low.	Closed May 20	Closed May 19
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,150	34	33¾	34	34
Atchison	76,650	50¾	49¾	50	48¾
Atlantic & Pac.	450	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
C. & A.	200	108¾	108¾	108¾	108
Canada So.	3,611	60¾	59¾	60¾	6.34
Central Pac.	200	35	35	35	
Canadian Pac.	700	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Ches. & Ohio	400	25	24¾	25	24¾
Do 1st pfd.	300	65	64¾	64¾	65
Do 2d pfd.	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Colo Coal	2,100	53¾	52	53½	53
C. St. L. & P. pfd.	100	51	51	51	
C. & E. Ill.	200	108¾	108¾	108¾	90
C., C., C. & St. L.	33,000	80	77¾	79¾	78¼
Do pfd.	83	102	100	100	99¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,750	119¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Chicago Gas	23,15	68¾	65	65¾	66¾
D., L. & W.	15,931	147¾	145¾	147¾	148
Del. & Had.	44	171	171	171	171
Den. & Rio G.	2a	19½	19¼	19½	19¾
Do pfd.	3,1	55¾	54¾	55¾	55¾
Erie	8,41	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd.	20	69	69	69	69¾
East Tenn	50	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
Do 1st pfd.	20	79¾	79¾	80	79
Do 2d pfd.	2,0a	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
Hocking Valley	130	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Hocking Coal	800	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
Jersey Cent.	150	127	127	127	
Kan & Tex.	3,0	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Lake Shore	2,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Louis. & Nash.	4,010	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¾
Long Island	300	59¾	59¾	59¾	
L. E. & W.	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Do pfd.	300	69¾	69¾	69¾	
Lead Trust	8,900	37¾	35¾	36¾	35¾
Laclede Gas	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Mo. Pac.	5,875	94¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Manitoba	275	114¾	113¾	114¾	113¾
M., L. S. & W.	20	95	95	95	
Manhattan	810	113¾	113	113¾	113
Mich. & Ohio	100	25	25	25	
Mexican Central	3,300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Northwest	2,567	115¾	115	115¾	115¾
New England	5,780	45	45¼	45¼	45¼
Northern Pacific	6,565	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Do pfd.	5,157	80	80¾	80¾	80
Nor. & W.	1,400	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Do pfd.	1,2	45	45	45	
N. Y. Cent.	450	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	
N. Y., S. & W. pfd.	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	
O. Trans.	28,710	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
Ont. & Western	19,257	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Omaha Com.	200	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	1,240	45¾	45	45	45¾
Pullman	250	197	197	197	
Peo., D. & E.	750	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
Reading	24,700	48	47¾	47¾	48¾
Rich. Terminal	68,300	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¾
Do pfd.	600	86¾	85	86¾	85
Rock Island	3,975	95¾	94¾	94¾	95¾
Silver B.	97,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	
St. Paul	11,700	76¾	75¾	76¾	76¾
Do pfd.	2,000	120¾	120	120¾	121
St. L. & Cal.	7,000	85	85	85	
Southern Pacific	300	35¾	35	35¾	
St. L. & San. F.	600	35	35	35¾	
Do pfd.	1,020	65¾	64¾	65¾	
Sugar Trust	171,205	93¾	90¾	93¾	91¾
Texas Pacific	22,005	24	23¾	24	23¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	750	30	30¾	30¾	
Term. Coal	1,610	45¾	45	45¾	45
Union Pacific	7,410	67	66¾	67	66¾
W. & L. E.	2,000	43¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Western Union	3,185	83¾	83	83¾	83¾
Whitky Trust	700	42	41¾	41¾	45
Wis. Central	1,065	33¾	31¾	32¾	32¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	145
American	115	United States	75

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	122	U. S. 4½s reg.	109¾
U. S. 4s coup.	122	U. S. 4½s coup.	109¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$2000 Va 6s def'd tr.	10	$2000 N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	96
25000 Atch 4s	87¾	30000 N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d 5s	105¾
40000 Atch Inc.	69¾	5000 N. Y. & N. 2d 5s	65½
73000 A. & P. gtd 4s	81¾	5000 N. Y. & H. con. 6s	134
91000 A. & P. Inc.	39¾	12000 O. & W. 1st reg. 6s	111
100.0 B. H. T. & W. 5s	100¾	12000 O. & W. 1st reg. 6s	83
3000 C. N. J. gm 5s	112¾	2000 O. Sc. 1st	111
10000 Ch. B. & Q. 5s coup.	99	10000 P. & R. 1st pfd.	74
4000 C. & O. conv.	97¾	10000 P. & R. 2d pfd.	46¾
2000 C. & I. 1st	98¾	10000 P. & R. 3d pfd.	46¾
10000 Ch. & E. Ill. 5s coup.	110	10000 Rich. & W. P. T. 5s	72¾
11000 C. St. P. 5s	82¾	10000 P. F. W. & C. 3d	141
4000 D. & R. G. 4s	82¾	2000 R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	82¾
2000 D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	86¾	21000 R. G. W. 1st 5s	76¾
1000 Mich. Dak. 5s	103¾	1000 R. W. & O. con.	109¾
		19000 St. L. & I. M. 5s	95
7000 E. & A. 5s	94¾	3000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	93
3000 Erie 1st mtg.	117¾	10000 St. P. & O. Inc.	124¾
1000 Erie 4th mtg.	115	27000 Scioto Val 4s	83
1000 F. & P. M. 5s	108¾	11000 Shen. V. 1st trust	124
1000 Jeff. R. R. Int.	10	15000 St. L. & A. T. 1st trust	124
4000 Laclede Gas. 5s	87¾	2000 U. Pa. 1st-'98	115
1000 L. N. A. & C. 5s	101¾	20000 Wab. 2d	88¾
5000 Metro. 1st	115¾	1000 Wab. Deb. Ser. B	54¾
3000 M. L. S. & W. Ex. 5s	104¾	5.00 T. P. Ancillas	99¾
22000 M. & S. P. 5s gold	125	611000 T. P. 2d Inc.	44¾
1000 M. & St. P. Sm. 5s	96	5000 W. U. Col. tr. 5s	102
1000 M. K. & T. gn. 6s tr.	87		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 Georgia 7s gld.	102¾	2000 O. T. 6s	105
48000 Scarb. Non-fd.	4	1000 P. & W. 1st	81¾
2000 Tenn. 6s new	75	1000 R. & W. P. T. cr. 5s	72
20000 Va 6s def'd trust	10		101¾
10000 Atch 4s	87¾	50000 Rio G. W. 1st	76¾
10000 A. & P. gtd 4s	81¾	1000 R. W. & O. con.	109¾
76000 A. & P. gtd 4s	81¾	5000 St. L. & A. T. 1st trst.	92
163000 A. & P. inc.	29¾	10000 St. L. & A. T. 2d	30¾
3000 Can. Southern 2d	90	1000 St. L. & I. M. C. & R.	95
19000 C. & L. A. C. O. 1st	98¾		103¾
10000 C. R. I. & P. coup.	104¾	4000 St. L. & I. M. 5s	95
10000 C. R. I. & P.	104¾	1000 St. L. & C. N. R. 1st	110
2000 C. & I. 5s	104¾	1000 St. L. & C. N. R. 2d	110
10000 C. & E. Ill. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	118
2000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. A	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. B	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. C	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. D	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. E	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. F	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. G	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. H	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. I	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. J	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. K	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. L	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. M	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. N	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. O	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. P	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. Q	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. R	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. S	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. T	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. U	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. V	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. W	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. X	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. Y	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. Z	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. AA	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. BB	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. CC	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. DD	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. EE	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. FF	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. GG	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. HH	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. II	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. JJ	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. KK	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. LL	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. MM	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. NN	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. OO	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. PP	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. QQ	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. RR	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. SS	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. TT	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. UU	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. VV	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. WW	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. XX	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. YY	118
1000 C. & E. Ill. R. R. 5s	110	1000 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s cl. ZZ	118

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Ten Set 3s	75	5000 O. & W. 2d reorg ct.	56¾
125000 O. S. g. 6s	69¾	10000 O. S. L. & U. con.	69¾
22000 A. & P. gtd 4s	81¾	10000 O. S. L. & U. con.	94¾
18000 A. & P. Inc.	29¾	10000 Ogn. Tr. 6s	105
6000 C. & O. 5s	97¾	5000 P. & R. 1st pfd.	74¾
5000 C. B. & Q. 5s	127	6000 P. & R. 1st pfd.	74¾
10000 C. & P. 4th	104¾	2000 P. & R. 2d pfd.	46¾
10000 Ill. Cent. 4s	96¾